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Algeria... 4.00 Dn. Israel... 1.50 Sd. Norway... 7.00 Nkr.
Australia... 2.00 S. Italy... 1.00 Lira. Oman... 6.00 Rial.
Belgium... 0.60 Dn. Jordan... 0.50 Dn. Portugal... 20 Esc.
Canada... 0.50 Cdn. Kuwait... 0.50 Dn. Qatar... 6.00 Rial.
Cyprus... 0.50 Cdn. Lebanon... 0.50 Dn. Saudi Arabia... 6.00 Rial.
Denmark... 0.50 Dn. Libya... 0.50 Dn. Sweden... 7.00 Skr.
France... 0.50 Dn. Luxembourg... 0.50 Dn. Switzerland... 2.00 Sfr.
Germany... 0.50 Dn. Monaco... 0.50 Dn. Taiwan... 2.00 Dn.
Greece... 0.50 Dn. Morocco... 0.50 Dn. U.A.E. 2.00 Dn.
Hong Kong... 0.50 Dn. New Zealand... 0.50 Dn. U.S. \$1.00.
India... 0.50 Dn. Pakistan... 0.50 Dn. Yugoslavia... 1.00 Dn.

ESTABLISHED 1887

Baker, Regan To Exchange Their Positions

By David Hoffman

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, climaxing a major shake-up of his senior advisers, announced Tuesday that the White House chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d, would switch jobs with Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan. The announcement means that Mr. Regan will begin his second term without any of the senior White House advisers from his first term. Flanked by Mr. Regan and Mr. Baker, the president made a hastily arranged appearance before White House reporters to announce the switch, which aides said he had approved only the day before.

Mr. Regan said the switch would take effect upon Mr. Baker's confirmation by the Senate. The chief White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, quoted Mr. Regan as saying that "I am the author" of the idea. Mr. Speakes said that Mr. Regan went to Mr. Baker before the New Year's holiday and suggested that they switch positions.

Mr. Baker had made it known that he wished to serve only four years as the president's chief of staff and that he wished to move to a cabinet-level position.

Mr. Speakes said Mr. Regan would not have made the proposal if the deputy White House chief of staff, Michael K. Deaver, wanted to be chief of staff. But Mr. Deaver, who was told of the idea, said he wanted to leave the White House for the private sector, where he is expected to take a lucrative job in public relations.

Mr. Speakes said Mr. Deaver accelerated the announcement of his resignation last week to clear the way for the Baker-Regan swap, although the president was not informed of the possible switch when he accepted Mr. Deaver's resignation.

Mr. Baker and Mr. Regan then agreed on the plan, Mr. Speakes said, but the idea was taken to the president only Monday by Mr. Deaver. Mr. Speakes said the president approved it late that day.

In a statement released by aides,

Mr. Regan said both he and Mr. Baker would be "accepting new challenges. Since each of us has had a great deal of exposure to the other's work, the transition should go smoothly."

With the resignations of Mr. Deaver and Interior Secretary William P. Clark, who have worked for Mr. Regan for almost two decades, and the reappointment as attorney general of Edwin Meese 3d, counselor to the president and another longtime Reagan adviser, conservatives had expressed concern that moderates in the White House led by Mr. Baker would take the lead in policy-making.

Mr. Baker has been credited with working out many of the legislative compromises that gave Mr. Regan his string of policy victories during his first term. The compromises, which sometimes came at the expense of conservative doctrine, angered some of the president's long-time supporters.

But although Tuesday's an-



President Reagan announced Tuesday that James A. Baker 3d, left, the White House chief of staff, will exchange positions with Donald T. Regan, right, secretary of the Treasury.

nouncement means that Mr. Baker is leaving his post, prominent conservatives expressed little satisfaction with the move.

"It may be on balance a negative," said Richard Viguerie, publisher of Conservative Digest.

John T. Dolan, head of the National Conservative Political Action Committee, pointed out that in 1980, Mr. Regan headed a political action committee that gave money

to the presidential campaigns of Senator Edward M. Kennedy, a Democrat of Massachusetts, and Jimmy Carter.

"We are a bit concerned," said Mr. Dolan. He said that "the next move as far as assuaging conservative concerns is Regan's."

Questions also arose about the effect of the swap on enactment of the tax simplification plan proposed by a Treasury task force.

White House officials said they expected the move to enhance the prospects for tax simplification because Mr. Baker will be pushing it from Treasury and Mr. Regan from the White House.

Also the subject of speculation Tuesday was the tenure of David A. Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget. Mr. Stockman and Mr. Regan (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

U.S. and Soviet Agree To 3 Groups of Talks; Space Arms Included

The Associated Press

GENEVA — U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz and the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, agreed after two days of talks that ended Tuesday that the United States and the Soviet Union will resume negotiations aimed at "preventing an arms race in space and terminating it on Earth."

Mr. Shultz said at a press conference that discussions on space weaponry would be one of three negotiating areas. The other two areas would focus on strategic and intermediate-range arms. Strategic arms include missiles that can be fired across continents, while intermediate-range arms are of shorter range, generally targeted between European bases.

The ultimate purpose of the talks, Mr. Shultz said, is the "complete elimination of nuclear arms everywhere."

businesslike and useful," the secretary said. "It is a task worthy of our best efforts."

He said that the date and the place of the new round of talks will be set within a month.

In Moscow, the Soviet press agency Tass said that the United States and the Soviet Union would appoint three sets of negotiators to deal with the three areas to be discussed. There was no immediate commentary on the agreement by Tass which published the joint statement early Wednesday morning in Moscow time.

Mr. Shultz said that a summit meeting between the Soviet and U.S. presidents had not been discussed.

In June, the Soviet Union

pressed the United States to begin talks on banning weapons from space, but despite a U.S. agreement to meet with the Russians, talks never took place because of a Soviet refusal at the time to also consider strategic and medium-range nuclear missiles.

"These meetings represented an important beginning," Mr. Shultz said at the start of the late-night press conference.

He cautioned that severe differences remained between the superpowers. "There are many tough and complicated issues to be resolved," he said.

Mr. Shultz said that in his discussions with Mr. Gromyko he had defended the Reagan administration's plan for a space-based missile defense system and that Mr. Gromyko had expressed concern

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

U.S. Public Skeptical on Arms Talks, Poll Shows, but Regan Rates High

By Hedrick Smith

NEW YORK — The American public is deeply skeptical that President Ronald Reagan will achieve an arms agreement with the Soviet Union during his second term, although it backs his handling of relations with Moscow and voices confidence that he wants an agreement, according to a New York Times-CBS News survey.

More broadly, the poll reveals that the public's fear of nuclear war has diminished somewhat over the last four years and that more people now believe the two superpowers are roughly equal than held that view in 1981.

The survey, taken from Jan. 2 to 4, indicates that, in spite of the wide publicity being given to the current arms talks in Geneva, public expectations are modest. It

found that only a fraction expects the Geneva sessions to produce more than arrangements for further negotiations. Over the longer run, moreover, only one-fourth of the public believes an arms agreement will be achieved within four years.

The president's plan for an anti-missile defense system, a central issue in the talks, received ambivalent reactions. Despite challenges from some scientists and politicians that a full space-based defense shield is not feasible, the survey found that most people believe the plan would work. Yet majorities also fear that the program will make the arms race more dangerous and will not be worth the cost projected at \$26 billion over the next five years.

Evidently accepting the notion that this program could become a bargaining chip with the Russians, a modest plurality believes it will make negotiating easier. But considerably more people feel the chances of agreement would be substantially increased by annual meetings of Soviet and American leaders.

Yet apart from specifics of arms control issues, the survey indicates the strength of Mr. Regan's political position as he tries to revive U.S.-Soviet arms talks.

Mr. Regan won his strongest approval ratings for his handling of the presidency and his handling of foreign policy since the early weeks of his first term.

Overall, 65 percent of the respondents approve his handling of the presidency, 54 percent on foreign policy, and 60 percent on relations with Moscow, all notable improvements from before his re-election in November. His political support was so broad that Mr. Regan even received approval from 51 percent of the people who say they are liberals, and from 20 percent of those who voted for Walter F. Mondale.

By contrast, the survey reveals substantial wariness toward Soviet leaders. Although 55 percent blame both the United States and the Soviet Union for the failure to reach any new arms agreement since June 1979, Americans are wary of the Kremlin's intentions.

Fifty-one percent voice doubts that Soviet leaders really want an agreement (36 percent say they don't), 59 percent say they do not think that the Soviet Union would live up to an arms accord and 67 percent say they believe that Moscow has violated past arms treaties.

Nearly three-fourths of the public credited Mr. Regan with sincerely seeking an arms agreement and seven in 10 people said the

United States would keep its word in an arms accord.

Despite overwhelming endorsement of the president personally, attitudes on his policies and the promise of his current diplomacy are mixed.

Only 27 percent say they think an arms agreement can be reached within four years and 36 percent say it will take at least five years, 14 percent say it will never happen, 1 percent say agreement will come when the world changes, and the rest voiced no opinion.

In his first term, Mr. Regan said his acceleration of military spending would improve chances for an arms agreement and close to four in 10 people agreed. But a larger body, roughly half the public, said the Reagan buildup had either made an agreement less likely or had made no difference.

Nonetheless, public jitters about nuclear war have eased, the nation seems slightly more at ease about the nuclear balance and there is less public pressure for more nuclear arms.

The survey found, for example, that 29 percent of the people consider nuclear war either very or fairly likely in the next decade — down from 47 percent in a Gallup poll in June 1981. Similarly, 52 percent now think that the military threat from Moscow is growing, down from 64 percent after Soviet jet fighters shot down a South Korean airliner in September 1983.

One possible reason is that more people now think there is rough nuclear parity than in 1981. Right now, 46 percent regard the superpowers as rough equals, compared with 39 percent in a New York Times-CBS News survey in June 1981. Now 29 percent see the Soviet Union as stronger, down from 42 percent in 1981, and 17 percent see the United States as stronger, up from 11 percent in 1981.

Moreover, in early 1981, 52 percent of the public favored seeking superiority over Moscow, but today 50 percent say parity should be the nation's goal, and 37 percent still favor seeking superiority. In addition, roughly 60 percent now say both sides have so many nuclear weapons that it does not really matter which country has more.

Generally speaking, men were considerably less likely than women to fear nuclear war, more inclined to believe that the space defense system would work and provide useful leverage in current arms talks, more prone to think the Reagan arms buildup had increased chances for agreement, but also considerably more willing than women to believe that Soviet leaders really want an arms agreement now.



Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, on the left side of the table, pointed across to Secretary of State George P. Shultz during negotiations on arms control in Geneva. To Mr. Gromyko's right was Anatoli F. Dobrynin, the Soviet ambassador to Washington, and to his left were

Viktor Sukhodrev, an interpreter; Viktor P. Karpov, an arms negotiator, and Alexander Bratchikov, the Soviet note-taker. At Mr. Shultz's right were his interpreter, Carolyn Smith; Robert C. McFarlane, the national security adviser, and Jack Matlock Jr., the U.S. note-taker.

Cambodian Fighters Flee to Thailand As Vietnamese Troops Overrun Base

By William Branigan

WASHINGTON POST SERVICE
BAN SANGAE, Thailand — Vietnamese troops overran a key base of Cambodia's main anti-Communist resistance group Tuesday after more than 24 hours of shelling and ground fighting that forced the camp's guerrilla defenders to flee across the Thai border.

A number of Vietnamese artillery rounds landed on Thai territory, and Thai gunners fired back across the border. About 60 miles (96 kilometers) north in Thailand's Buriram province, a Thai Air Force A-7 light strike aircraft was shot down while supporting ground troops in an area where a Thai patrol clashed during the weekend with Vietnamese intruders, Thai authorities said.

After having been driven from their main camp at Ampil, hundreds of guerrillas of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front were regrouping along the border near here. Their leaders said they were preparing a series of counter-

attacks aimed at recapturing their most important base, site of the front's military headquarters.

But it was apparent that the Vietnamese onslaught, which went more quickly and met less resistance than expected, had already dealt the Khmer Front a severe military and political blow.

Sporadic fighting continued in the camp just across the border from here amid what appeared to be a systematic Vietnamese effort to destroy its main installations.

As Vietnamese artillery and mortar rounds crashed near the main western entrance to the Ampil camp a few hundred yards from a Thai antitank ditch, tank and automatic weapons fire could be heard inside the sprawling settlement. In formerly housed about 23,000 Cambodian civilians and more than 5,000 Khmer Front guerrillas.

About 400 yards from the antitank ditch, one of Ampil's bamboo and thatch structures went up in flames, apparently torched by the invaders.

Lieutenant General Pichit Kulavanijaya, commander of Thailand's 1st Army Region, said at the border that although the Vietnamese had largely overrun Ampil, the guerrillas still held about a quarter of the camp. But Khmer Front leaders told Western diplomats that only about a tenth of the camp was still under guerrilla control.

Later, a Khmer Front spokesman said the remaining guerrilla defenders had been ordered to withdraw to avoid further casualties and to regroup the front's forces.

As artillery fire echoed across the border behind them, hundreds of Khmer Front guerrillas dressed in camouflage uniforms and carrying Chinese-supplied weapons could be seen waiting in ditches beside a Thai border road for trucks bearing old Cambodian license plates to take them to regrouping points along the frontier.

Thai military sources said fewer than 20 Khmer Front guerrillas were killed and about 50 were wounded in the Vietnamese assault that began Monday, the sixth anniversary of Vietnam's capture of the Cambodian capital, Phnom Penh. The Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia, launched in December 1978, quickly overthrew the Communist Khmer Rouge regime, which ruled the country brutally for nearly four years.

Since the invasion, the Khmer Rouge, the Khmer People's National Liberation Front and a smaller, non-Communist faction led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the former ruler, have formed a coalition recognized by the United Nations as Cambodia's legal government.

Although the Khmer Rouge, with 30,000 to 40,000 hardened guerrillas, remain the strongest military threat to the 160,000 to 180,000 Vietnamese occupation troops in Cambodia, the brutal of Hanoi's current dry season offensive along the Thai-Cambodian border has been borne by the Khmer Front.

Although this non-Communist organization fields roughly 16,000 relatively inexperienced fighters, Western diplomats said, it represents a far more serious political threat to the Vietnamese than the widely hated Khmer Rouge.

According to General Pichit, the Khmer Front guerrillas performed reasonably well "against heavy odds" in defending Ampil. "They were outgunned and outnumbered, and they didn't have any tanks," he said. "They put up a good fight."

Business Units In S. Africa Assail Racism

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JOHANNESBURG — In a major challenge to the government, five leading South African business groups, representing more than 80 percent of the country's employers, have called for new legislation that would assure "meaningful political participation" for blacks.

The business groups asked for an end to restrictions on black businessmen, strengthening of the black trade union movement, the fair administration of justice by the country's courts and an end to forced relocations.

Adopted Monday by the Federated Chamber of Industries, the South African Chamber of Mines, the Association of Chambers of Commerce, the Afrikaner Handelsindustrie and the black National African Chamber of Commerce, the statement said that the groups also would work for better labor relations, improved black housing, a greater role for black businessmen and increased educational opportunities for black children.

The business leaders made six demands for dismantling the racial segregation system known as apartheid:

- Meaningful political participation for blacks.
- Blacks should be allowed to own shops and conduct trade anywhere in the country, and no jobs should be reserved for whites.
- Universal citizenship.
- Free and independent trade unions.
- Restricting the power of the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Anti-Communist Cambodian guerrillas, carrying bags of foodstuffs, fled from their fallen base at Ampil Tuesday.

Death Toll Approaches 80 in European Cold Wave

United Press International

LONDON — The death toll in Europe's cold wave climbed to around 80 on Tuesday as temperatures in a half-dozen countries at their lowest readings in decades.

France, Italy and Spain were the hardest hit in southern Europe with at least 39 weather-related deaths. The cold swept across the Mediterranean to Algeria where at least 26 persons were reported killed in a week of snow, flooding and subzero temperatures.

Northern Europe also suffered unusually severe conditions. At least seven persons were reported killed in West Germany, three in Austria and three in southern England.

Swiss police said that they feared that three skiers missing in the central Alps since Sunday were dead.

Snow-covered Italy reported at least eight deaths caused by the weather. The Arno River in Florence was frozen for the first time since 1929. St. Peter's Piazza del Campo lay under 3 1/2 inches (10 centimeters) of snow.

More heavy snow, accompanied by thunder, returned to Rome Tuesday. Newspapers there reported 700 people hospitalized in two days with broken bones and sprains from falling on the ice.

Twenty-one ships were trapped in the port of Trieste where the temperature fell to minus 18 degrees Fahrenheit (minus 27 degrees centigrade) overnight. It dropped to zero degrees Fahrenheit (minus 17 centigrade) on the Iripina plain east of Naples, where thousands have been living in makeshift houses since the 1980 earthquake.

The French Transport Ministry ordered all Paris subway stations to remain open Tuesday night to shelter vagrants and homeless from the cold. Most of the 24 deaths reported in France were of homeless, elderly persons or those living in unheated quarters.

In Spain, at least seven persons froze to death in Barcelona and Madrid. Farmers said they feared frost damage to the Valencia orange

crop, and officials said they wanted the region declared a disaster area. They estimated that the cold temperatures — the worst in 29 years in some places — caused \$11 million in damages to fruit and vegetables.

The weather warmed up slightly in West Germany on Tuesday, but no break was forecast in the cold wave. Two thousand people were without water in Breckenfeld in Sauerland when two water mains burst. A tug pulled free a grounded U.S. tanker before its 60,000 tons of North Sea crude could spill in the mouth of the Elbe River.

It snowed again in much of England for the fourth day in a row. The temperature dropped to 3 degrees Fahrenheit (minus 16 centigrade) in eastern England, and trucks broke down when diesel oil froze in their fuel tanks. Motorists gave up trying to start their cars when the door locks froze.

A half-dozen major soccer games were canceled throughout the country.

Polish Captain Implicates Minister In Plot, Then Changes Testimony

TORUN, Poland — A Polish secret police captain accused of murdering a Roman Catholic priest gave contradictory testimony Tuesday, first saying that a government minister had ordered the killing, then that his immediate superior was the sole instigator.

But Captain Grzegorz Piotrowski admitted kidnapping the Reverend Jerzy Popieluszko because Poland's minister of the interior had threatened other plans to discipline the priest, an outspoken supporter of the banned trade union Solidarity.

"I now realize that there was no top level where the orders came," said Captain Piotrowski, who with two police lieutenants and a colonel is charged with the Oct. 19 kidnapping and murder of Father Popieluszko.

Referring to his co-defendant and immediate superior, Colonel Adam Pietruszka, the department head in the Interior Ministry who is charged with instigating the crime, Captain Piotrowski said, "The only top level was Pietruszka."

Captain Piotrowski testified earlier that before and during the murder he was convinced that the orders to abduct the priest were issued from at least the level of deputy minister.

The body of Father Popieluszko, who was beaten and strangled, was found in a reservoir Oct. 30.

Captain Piotrowski said he pleaded not guilty and that he was



Grzegorz Piotrowski

guilty only of taking part in "certain operations."

But he admitted beating the priest and dumping his body in a reservoir. A judge dismissed his not guilty plea as illogical.

Captain Piotrowski recalled a conversation, before the murder, with Colonel Pietruszka and General Zenon Paterek of the police, who has not been charged. The captain quoted Colonel Pietruszka as saying of the abduction plan, "I don't have to tell you, comrade, that this decision comes from the highest level." He said the colonel

made a sign above his head indicating superior authorities.

The captain said that Colonel Pietruszka and General Paterek wanted to silence Father Popieluszko and another pro-Solidarity priest, the Reverend Stanislaw Malkowski.

He said the colonel told him, "We need to shock them in such a way so that the shock will verge on a heart attack."

He said he received Interior Ministry approval in May to counteract Father Popieluszko's involvement in distributing Solidarity literature, but that the interior minister, Czeslaw Kiszczak, ordered that no action be taken.

A co-defendant, Lieutenant Waldemar Chmielewski, said Monday that he gathered from conversations with Captain Piotrowski that senior Interior Ministry officials approved of the abduction, and expected the priest to be beaten and possibly die from a heart attack, as his health was frail.

"If that happened, he had permission to get rid of the body by dumping it in the water," the lieutenant added.

Lieutenant Chmielewski retracted a statement, made during pretrial investigations, that Captain Piotrowski had told him Colonel Pietruszka and Wladyslaw Ciesion, a vice minister of the interior, had plotted to abduct Father Popieluszko. "The name is straight out of my imagination," the lieutenant said, referring to Mr. Ciesion.

U.S. Priest, Head of Relief Unit in Beirut, Is Kidnapped

By John Kufner
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — A Roman Catholic priest working for a relief agency was kidnapped by gunmen Tuesday morning, the fifth American to disappear on the streets of West Beirut in 10 months.

Witnesses said about eight men carrying automatic rifles grabbed the priest from his car as he was driven to his relief offices in the mostly Moslem western sector of the Lebanese capital.

The kidnapped priest was identified as the Reverend Lawrence Martin Jenco, 50, of Joliet, Illinois. He worked for Catholic Relief Services, which has been providing aid to war refugees and other victims of the strife in Lebanon.

Father Jenco's kidnapping came less than 12 hours after a Swiss diplomat was released after being kidnapped and held for four days. Eric Wehrli, Switzerland's acting chargé d'affaires, had been chased down by a carload of gunmen in West Beirut. He was freed Monday night in the offices of Nabih Berri, leader of the Shiite Moslem Amal militia.

Amal officials said their men had spotted the hideout where Mr. Wehrli was being held and freed him when he was being put in a car to be taken somewhere else. The Amal officials said his abductors fled.

Meanwhile, the Lebanese government managed to send 300 paramilitary policemen about 10 miles (16 kilometers) south of Beirut in the first stage of a long-heralded peace effort. The policemen of the Internal Security Force are to clear the way for the deployment of troops to open the coastal highway to Israeli-occupied southern Lebanon, which



Eric Wehrli, the Swiss chargé d'affaires who was held captive four days, leaving his Beirut apartment Tuesday.

has been blocked by feuding Druze and Christian militias.

■ **Israel Delays Return**
The New York Times reported from Jerusalem:

Israel said Tuesday it would not return to the withdrawal talks with Lebanon on Thursday because of "stalling" by the Lebanese.

Senior defense officials said members of the Israeli cabinet will meet Wednesday to begin discussing what Israel should do next regarding a withdrawal from Lebanon. They emphasized that they were not permanently walking out of the United Nations-sponsored talks, but reviewing their options in view of what they see as a total lack of progress.

■ **French Officer Killed**
An officer with the French observer force in Lebanon, tentatively identified only as Lieutenant Colonel Guine, the group's deputy commander, was shot to death Monday night in West Beirut, security sources said Tuesday, according to Reuters.

■ **UN Aide to Join Talks**
Brian E. Urquhart, the United Nations undersecretary-general for political affairs, will go to the Middle East in an attempt to breathe new life into the Israeli-Lebanese negotiations, a UN spokesman said Tuesday. Agence France-Presse said Mr. Urquhart is expected to leave for the area this weekend.

Turkey Is Prime Threat To Security, Greece Says

ATHENS — The government of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu approved on Tuesday a defense policy that officially emphasizes Turkey rather than the Soviet bloc as the main threat to Greece, officials said.

"The foreign affairs and defense council of the cabinet met today with the participation of the leadership of the armed forces and approved the policy of national defense," a government statement said.

"The basic objective of our national defense policy is the safeguarding of national independence

and territorial integrity of the country," it said.

The statement did not mention Turkey by name. But last month the government announced that it was forming a new defense policy that would be the basis for deploying Greek armed forces toward Turkey rather than Bulgaria, which is Greece's northern neighbor and a Warsaw Pact member.

Officials reiterated Greece's belief that its position in NATO is unique because it is threatened from within the Western alliance by Turkey, which is also a NATO member, rather than by Bulgaria. They stressed that the new policy did not contradict Greece's obligations as a member of NATO.

"The new policy is a rationalization of the existing deployment. It does not affect the commitment of Greek forces to NATO," one official said.

A major part of Greece's armed forces were already deployed to turn back a Turkish invasion in a Soviet-bloc attack. Western military officials said, Greek officials said Greece had assigned more of its troops to NATO in 1983 than ever before.

A senior Greek official said that Greece has had all the land troops it needed facing Turkey since 1964. But he said the country may redeploy its air force and naval units to protect hundreds of islands in the Aegean Sea.

He said, "My government feels that, since the NATO alliance shows no interest in involving itself deeply in the subject, it has to adopt a strategy which accomplishes NATO obligations and also provides for the security of our own country. It would be a paradox to deploy forces against a possible threat instead of an imminent threat."

Officials said they hoped that their policy would convince NATO to try to resolve disputes between Greece and Turkey over the Aegean Sea, including air space in the area.

"The only way for NATO to minimize Warsaw Pact political gains from this situation is for it to try and arrange all the internal differences within its own structure, especially in the southern region," one said.

U.S. to Invite Soviet on 2d Space Mission

By Robert C. Thoh

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan intends to invite the Soviet Union to plan another joint space mission, similar to the Apollo-Soyuz flight of 1975 but involving the rendezvous of the U.S. shuttle and a Soviet space station, according to White House and space agency officials.

Mr. Reagan's offer may be made this week, the officials said Monday, adding that it follows a similar proposal that the Russians rejected early last year.

"The president is committed to the idea," a White House official said.

"It's just a matter of timing now" on when to issue the invitation, he added, confirming a report in the current issue of Aviation Week magazine.

In last year's proposal, Mr. Reagan had suggested that the two nations take part in a "joint simulated space rescue mission" in which U.S. astronauts and Soviet cosmonauts would practice a "combined operation in space to develop techniques to rescue people" in case of spacecraft malfunctions. In declining that proposal, Moscow "indicated that they had higher-priority concerns regarding U.S.-Soviet relations," the White House official said.

Now, the White House apparently sees hopes for a more positive Soviet response. The initial U.S.-Soviet agreement on space cooperation, signed in 1972 at the height of détente, led to the successful rendezvous in orbit of three Apollo astronauts and two Soyuz cosmonauts.

The five-year agreement was extended in 1977 and included plans to prepare a joint mission with the next generation of spacecraft, the U.S. shuttle and the Soviet Salyut space station. But the Reagan administration declined to renew the agreement in 1982.

Mr. Reagan's original proposal followed an accident in September 1983 in which a Soviet rocket launcher exploded on the pad, with its cosmonauts narrowly escaping injury, and subsequent reports — erroneous, as it turned out — that cosmonauts orbiting at the time in the Salyut-7 space station might be stranded because of the aborted launch.

After the White House requested a quick feasibility study, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration determined that the shuttle could rescue the Soviet cosmonauts, if called upon.

Mr. Reagan reportedly had hoped to announce his initial offer for a new joint space flight last January in his State of the Union message, but the Soviet rejection precluded that plan.

Business Units in S. Africa Assail Apartheid

(Continued from Page 1)

police to detain people without charges.

■ **An end to the forced removal of people.**

"These are things that must be done by the country," said Arthur Hammond-Tooke, director of economic affairs for the Federated Chambers of Commerce, one of the country's largest business groupings. "We need action and we are prepared to broker it."

While expressing their opposition to foreign economic sanctions, such as those proposed in the United States and Western Europe, the business groups made clear their strong belief that the South African government is doing too little and moving too slowly to resolve the country's problems.

On Tuesday, Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, in a speech to business leaders, called for concrete steps to end apartheid. Mr. Kennedy said that if efforts were not made to achieve equality for blacks, then South Africa risked increasing world isolation.

In his address to 600 businessmen, Mr. Kennedy said the limited reform in recent years, "which only slightly corrects a staggering inequity, has been accompanied by continuing repression and retrogression."

"In too many areas," he said, "too many blacks have fallen too far behind."

Mr. Kennedy, on the fourth day of a nine-day tour of South Africa, said he would withhold comment on the debate on withdrawing U.S.

investments from South Africa until after his trip.

He said that the right to organize trade unions freely would be a major test of businessmen's commitment to change.

"South Africa can resist the mounting pressures from outside, and the criticism in my own country," Mr. Kennedy said, "that now comes not only from Democrats, but from Republicans and from President Reagan."

"And South Africa can continue to resist most of its own people and function for a while as an isolated minority within a nation largely isolated in the world. But this makes no more sense in politics than a trade policy of absolute protection."

After the speech, police escorted Mr. Kennedy through a large crowd of cheering black demonstrators.

The demonstration was staged by about 100 members of the Azanian Peoples Organization, a radical black consciousness movement opposed to visits by foreign political leaders.

(LAT, AP)

English Lessons To Be Given on French Trains

The Associated Press

ROUEN, France — Regular riders on trains between the port city of Le Havre and Paris will be able to take lessons in English beginning Jan. 29.

The project is a joint effort by the state-run railroad and the Le Havre Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Teachers will give advanced courses in English to groups of five students in specially reserved first class compartments.

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U.S. Social Security May Feel Budget Ax

By David S. Broder
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan is prepared to consider a freeze on Social Security cost-of-living adjustments, but only if congressional Democrats endorse such a move and take it out of the area of partisan politics, a senior White House official has said.

The official made the comments at a briefing Monday as two key Republican senators and the House Republican leader raised new warnings that cuts in military spending would be necessary to reduce the federal budget deficit.

The senior official said the decision by Senate Republicans on Friday to draft their own package of deficit-reduction measures before Mr. Reagan formally submits his budget on Feb. 4 was not a repudiation of or a setback for the president.

"What they are doing has our cooperation and approval," said the official, who met with reporters on the condition that his name not be used. "We all recognize it will take a coordinated effort to pass any budget this year. We want to involve them early, and they all understand that the president's approval will be necessary for their success."

The official also said that Mr. Reagan intended to make a "major effort" for tax simplification this year. But the president wants to conduct extensive discussions and negotiations with Congress before submitting a proposal, he said.

On the politically sensitive question of Social Security cost-of-living adjustments for inflation, the official appeared to suggest a slightly greater degree of flexibility on the president's part, without contradicting Mr. Reagan's reiterated promise during the 1984 campaign to oppose any reductions in Social Security benefits.

The Senate majority leader, Robert J. Dole of Kansas, and other



Robert H. Michel



Barry Goldwater

Republican senators have said that a one-year freeze on Social Security cost-of-living adjustments, which would save about \$6 billion, might be necessary to reach the spending-reduction targets and to be equitable with freezes in aid programs for low-income people that the president is expected to propose.

The official said Mr. Reagan would not recommend any such Social Security freeze and "would work actively against it, unless the leadership of both parties came forward with it."

"This is a pledge Ronald Reagan is not going to break," he said. "But if there is an overwhelming consensus in Congress, he added, then 'he would obviously have to consider it.'"

Mr. Reagan's position reflects two political sensitivities: first, to his 1984 campaign promise; second, to the memory of the way in which congressional Democrats used a 1981 Reagan proposal to trim selected Social Security benefits as a major issue in the 1982 midterm election campaign.

Top House Democrats have said they would oppose a Social Security cost-of-living-adjustment freeze unless Mr. Reagan recommended it. Monday, the House minority leader, Robert H. Michel, Republican of Illinois, threw cold water on the idea as well, saying that "we have to honor" the president's statements that such a freeze would be "off-limits."

The official signaled the White House's readiness to bargain with Congress on another politically sensitive issue, farm price supports. He said Mr. Reagan has given his approval to a budget proposal that would cap the amount of "deficiency" payments or loans a farmer

could receive from the government. Mr. Michel, Mr. Dole and other top congressional Republicans have suggested that there will have to be further cuts in projected military spending, but the White House official said that Mr. Reagan was not reviewing defense outlays. He conceded that many of the Republican legislators "have different ideas" from the president on that issue.

Senators Join Michel

Mr. Michel renewed his warnings on Monday and was joined by two influential senators, United Press International reported from Washington.

Senator Alan K. Simpson, Republican of Wyoming, the Senate's new assistant majority leader, said the goal now was to balance the budget by 1990, with cuts in military spending a necessary part of the picture.

"We're going to have to cut the defense budget," he said. "There isn't any question about that."

Senator Barry Goldwater, an Arizona Republican, the new chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, said Monday there were about 10 bases "we don't need." Additional savings, he said, could result if all basic pilot training were put under a single command.

Mr. Goldwater, during a brief session of the Senate, said closing about 10 bases would result in some added costs in the first year, but save about \$1 billion a year after that. He did not name any specific bases as candidates for closure, but his comments indicated that he was referring to bases in the United States rather than abroad.

In calling for the merging of basic flight training, Mr. Goldwater, a retired air force reserve general, noted the air force, army and navy all have their own separate pilot training programs.

"We don't need that," he said. "We only need one training command."



Geraldine A. Ferraro and her husband, John A. Zaccaro.

Ferraro's Political Future Clouded

But Experts Differ on Fallout From Husband's Guilty Plea

By Frank Lynn
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Geraldine A. Ferraro's political career has been damaged by the indictment and guilty plea of her husband, John A. Zaccaro, Democratic politician and political consultant said. But they disagreed on how much.

The assessments, which ranged from "too early to tell" to "deadly," were significant because Ms. Ferraro has hinted that she might challenge Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato, a Republican, next year.

Ms. Ferraro did not appear with her husband at his booking and arraignment Monday at his re-

quest, according to an attorney, Arthur L. Liman.

Mr. Zaccaro pleaded guilty to a misdemeanor charge of fraud in connection with the proposed purchase of five apartment buildings. The charge is punishable by up to a year in prison and a \$1,000 fine but the judge indicated he would not sentence Mr. Zaccaro to prison.

Later, Ms. Ferraro issued a two-paragraph statement.

"Today's events bring to an end the difficult period my husband has endured stemming from my historical candidacy," she said. "From what I have learned about the mat-

ter that was the subject of the district attorney's investigation, John tried to help a client and in doing so committed judgmental error. He has freely admitted his mistake and for this I am proud of him."

Ms. Ferraro was not available for comment on her plans. But other Democrats were not reticent about discussing the effect of her husband's guilty plea on her career.

"I think it has a tremendous impact," said Stanley M. Friedman, the Bronx Democratic leader. "It's unfortunate and sad, but it's the facts of life."

Terry Michaels, spokesman for the Democratic National Committee, added, "There was nothing to suggest that Geraldine has not adhered to the highest ethical standards in her own personal and public life, and that's how she should be judged if she seeks public office again."

But Mr. Michaels cautioned that Ms. Ferraro could lose support from those voters who will "use any excuse" not to elect a woman.

Ethan Geis, a political consultant, said Mr. Zaccaro's legal problems would have a "deadly" impact on Ms. Ferraro's political career.

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Film Editor Asserts He Warned CBS Of Flaws in Westmoreland Program

By Eleanor Randolph
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — The film editor for the CBS documentary at issue in *William E. Westmoreland's* \$120-million libel suit has testified that he warned George Crile, the producer, before the broadcast that Mr. Crile was jeopardizing the project and "destroying the credibility of the film."

Ira Klein, General Westmoreland's final witness as the trial entered its 13th week, also said that Mr. Crile and others at the network refused to listen to his warnings about flaws he believed were developing in the program, which was aired Jan. 23, 1982.

Mr. Klein testified that one CBS official said "don't get involved" when Mr. Klein complained that Mr. Crile's thesis for the show, titled "The Uncontested Enemy: A Vietnam Deception," was not supported by the transcripts of interviews for the documentary.

The program alleged that General Westmoreland participated in a conspiracy of military intelligence officials in 1967 to suppress higher enemy troop figures to maintain support for the Vietnam War.

Mr. Klein also said he was rebuffed when he told Mr. Crile that the film's credibility would be strained "by not permitting General Westmoreland to have time to present his point of view."

"Did Mr. Crile say anything in response to that?" asked Dan M. Burt, General Westmoreland's lawyer.

"Yes," Mr. Klein said. "Mr. Crile told me he was deciding what was accurate and what was true and what wasn't."

Mr. Klein made it clear that he thought many of Mr. Crile's methods were unethical and not up to CBS journalistic standards.

David Boies, the CBS attorney, tried to attack Mr. Klein's credibility by demonstrating the two men had a personality conflict, citing an interview that Mr. Klein gave after the broadcast.

Mr. Klein acknowledged he had said that Mr. Crile was "a social pervert," and that by the end of

their work on the program, "I couldn't stand to look at him."

"Did you tell this reporter that Mr. Crile was 'devious and slimy'?" Mr. Boies asked.

"Yes," Mr. Klein said, "and I believe that to be so."

Mr. Boies also attempted to prove to the jury that Mr. Klein was merely a technician and was not familiar with many of the documents used in preparing the program.

The attorney established that Mr. Klein had not read the books, military cables and congressional reports used by Mr. Crile for the documentary and had not attended any of the interviews.

Mr. Klein, a free-lance employee for CBS from 1978 to 1982, also described his role as a sound technician during a screening of the program for Van Gordon Sauter, the president of CBS News.

At the screening, Mr. Klein testified, Mr. Crile wanted to cut short a statement that General Westmoreland made on an NBC program in 1967 because it seemed to contradict what the general said in his interview with Mike Wallace of CBS.

Mr. Klein testified that Mr. Crile told him he would signal the moment to cut off the statement by making a downward motion of his hand.

"And did he do that?" Mr. Burt asked.

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Time to Protest Limits on Access To Israeli Reports

Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — Time Inc. says it will "strenuously object" to limitations placed on its review of documents that the company said would support its defense in a \$50-million libel suit filed by the former Israeli defense minister, Ariel Sharon.

An examination in Jerusalem of some of the documents related to Mr. Sharon's role in the 1982 massacre of Palestinians in Beirut apparently failed to uncover any evidence to support Time's case. The company, however, said it wanted to review other materials.

"We at Time Inc. believe we have been denied potentially crucial information," said a statement read Monday by a Time spokesman.

Mr. Sharon, before leaving Israel for New York on Monday, said the documents prove "beyond any doubt Time magazine lied." And his lawyer, Milton Gould, said the material "confirms everything that we have said in this case."

Time's statement noted that it had objected that the papers reviewed did not include material gathered by staff investigators for the commission that looked into the massacre. The statement said that Time believes "this information could include the testimony of the most objective parties present at the massacre."

"CBS had more than ample reason to be convinced" the report was true, Mr. Boies said.

Tax-Law Changes Affect U.S. Citizens Abroad

By Robert C. Siner
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — While the Reagan administration continues its struggle to revise the tax code, Americans abroad will find that changes made last year in the tax law will directly affect both their 1984 income tax returns and future tax planning.

One provision in the 1984 Tax Reform Act freezes the foreign earned income exclusion at \$80,000 through 1987. Without the freeze, the exclusion would have been \$85,000 for income earned in 1984, \$90,000 for 1985 and \$95,000 for 1986. These increases now will take place in 1988, 1989, and 1990.

The exclusion for housing costs remains in effect and Americans abroad who are able to benefit from this may exclude costs over \$6,604 for 1984.

Under the 1984 act, some Social Security benefits will now be taxed if other income is "substantial." Income will be considered "substantial" if the total of one-half the Social Security benefit plus all other income, earned or unearned, exceeds \$25,000 for an individual and \$32,000 for a couple filing a joint return. This includes the excluded foreign earned income, tax exempt interest and the married couple deduction.

Another provision adds new tax liability for no-interest or below-market-rate interest loans made after June 6, 1984, with imputed interest.

On the matter of 1984 tax returns, the Internal Revenue Service is reminding U.S. citizens abroad, including military personnel, that they must attach a statement to their returns indicating absence from the United States on April 15 in order to get the automatic two-month filing extension until June 15.

In addition, taxpayers should be sure to attach all W-2 and other forms, schedules and statements to the return; check for accuracy and use the address label from the tax package and make any corrections necessary to the label.

Returns must be signed and dated and on a joint return both husband and wife must sign.

Tax information and assistance is offered at many U.S. embassies and consulates and from the legal assistance office for military personnel. Tax assistance and information is also available by writing Foreign Operations Districts; Internal Revenue Service, 1325 K Street, N.W.; Washington, D.C. 20225; Attn: FOD-81.

Minor Quake Hits Yugoslavia

Agence France-Press

BELGRADE — A minor earthquake shook Sarajevo in central Yugoslavia on Monday night but did not cause any casualties or damage, the Tanjug news agency reported Tuesday.

Panel Criticizes CIA

The Senate Intelligence Committee said Monday that the Central Intelligence Agency exercised "inadequate supervision and management" of its covert war against Nicaragua's leftist government, a factor that contributed to a cutoff of such funds by Congress last fall.

The Associated Press reported from Washington.

A 61-page committee report also predicted that controversies over the CIA's mining of Nicaragua's harbors and its production of a rebel manual on political violence would cause difficulties for President Ronald Reagan's expected effort next month to revive the financing.

terest at market rates considered as income to the lender.

The new laws also make it substantially more difficult to take advantage of income averaging and they tighten the rules for claiming both the investment tax credit and depreciation for automobiles used in business.

All contributions to Individual Retirement Accounts must now be made no later than the filing deadline for the tax return for that year — April 15 for most taxpayers — even if the individual takes the automatic two-month extension available to Americans abroad.

On the plus side, the holding period to qualify for favorable tax treatment as long-term capital gains has been reduced from one year to six months for assets purchased after June 22, 1984.

For 1985, tax indexing takes effect to offset inflation-caused "bracket creep." The income levels for each tax bracket are increased by slightly more than 4 percent as are the standard deduction and the personal exemption.

The law simplifies the estimated tax rules for individuals. For 1985 and thereafter, estimated tax payments can be the lesser of 80 percent of the current year's tax, 100 percent of the prior year's tax, or 80 percent of the tax based on annualizing quarterly income.

The exclusion of 15 percent of net interest income up to \$3,000 for an individual and \$6,000 for a joint return, due to take effect in 1985, is repealed.

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Church Fire Tied To Abortion Issue

The Associated Press

PENSACOLA, Florida — Someone tried to burn down a church here attended by three people who are accused in anti-abortion bombings, and the arsonist doused his door with the biblical maxim "an eye for an eye," police said. The small fire caused an estimated \$500 worth of damage.

Meanwhile, a U.S. magistrate on Monday refused to dismiss charges against the three and a fourth person charged in the bombings of medical facilities that perform abortions.

Two of the defendants have claimed they were doing God's bidding when they planted bombs, and one of the defendants said Monday the bombings had been called "the Gideon Project," a reference to the Old Testament character commanded by God to destroy altars and trees used in pagan worship.

The congressional aide said that it appeared unlikely that Democrats would mount any significant resistance to the aid proposals.

The leveling off of requests for aid to El Salvador after several years of large increases reflects new confidence in the ability of the Sal-

Honduras Tells Nicaraguan to Leave

The Associated Press

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — Honduras on Monday gave the Nicaraguan rebel leader, Steadman Fagoth Muller, who is accused of violating immigration laws, 24 hours to leave the country for a destination of his choice.

The government has not responded to a request from the Nicaraguan government to extradite Mr. Fagoth, 34, on criminal charges.

Colonel Miguel Flores Euceda, director of the immigration office, said that Mr. Fagoth, the head of

U.S. Expected to Name New Switzerland Envoy

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan intends to nominate Faith Ryan Whitley, the White House director of public liaison, as ambassador to Switzerland, officials said Monday.

Mrs. Whitley, 45, the most senior woman on the White House staff, has been assistant to the president for public liaison since March 1983.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Progress or Sanctions

The courageous and irrepressible Bishop Desmond Tutu, back now in South Africa, has made use of home ground of the stature and protection accorded by his Nobel Peace Prize. Addressing the foreign companies that do business in his country, he demanded that they actively work for far-reaching social change. If there is not fair progress in two years, he stated — and here he was bumping against a law that criminalizes advocacy of sanctions — “the pressure must become punitive and economic sanctions should be applied.” The particulars remain to be elaborated, but the heart of the Tutu appeal makes good sense.

Foreign firms are a small but influential sector. Under the Sullivan principles, written by the Reverend Leon Sullivan of Philadelphia, an effort has been made by some of the U.S. firms to become what Americans would call equal opportunity employers. Building on this base, Bishop Tutu seeks to enlist all foreign companies and to induce them to tackle larger issues: abolition of the migrant labor system, housing black workers with their families, ending the pass laws, broadening union rights, advancing black education.

Will it work? The Sullivan principles have helped, although they have had too little steam behind them. A more sustained approach is needed, American firms, which operate in another political environment at home, may turn out to be more responsive than European and Japanese firms, but all should be held accountable. For the premises of the Tutu proposal are unassailable. One is that companies profiting from the cheap black labor that apartheid makes available have a moral obligation to combat the iniquity of the system. The second is that the companies are in fact operating in a society open to change by their exertions — not wide open, not easily open, but open to purposeful, persistent reform all the same.

Therein lies the fragility of Bishop Tutu's position. Many whites regard him, falsely, as a carrier of revolution. Many blacks see him as one who does not understand that the time for reform is past. He hopes against hope that they are wrong. But, evidently to accommodate their impatience, he declares that if his reformist approach does not bear early fruit, “the pressure must become punitive.”

Just what the effect of sanctions would be on white privilege is much debated. There can be no question, however, that the immediate punishment would fall greatly on blacks, who depend on the white-run South African economy for their livelihood and for what opportunity is open to them. It is precisely to forestall the possibility of such a deepening tragedy that Bishop Tutu calls on the foreign companies to play a larger role.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Mischief in Yugoslavia

Writing a master's thesis at Brandeis University in Waltham, Massachusetts, can be a risky business if you are a Yugoslav. Milan Nikolic, a 37-year-old sociologist, is threatened with jail in Belgrade because he “falsely asserted” in his thesis two years ago that Yugoslavia's ruling party was “firmly Stalinist” in 1945. Worse, he is accused of letting others read an article about the Kosovo region that gives a “false account” of boundary changes during the Balkan wars of 1912-1913.

Nonsense like this is solemly paraded in indictments of Mr. Nikolic and five other Serbians now on trial for allegedly organizing to subvert and overthrow Yugoslavia's Communist state. No evidence has been produced in open hearings that any of the Belgrade Six planned or advocated the use of violence. What the state finds intolerable is their private discussions of politics in an informal “Free University” founded by teachers expelled from official universities.

The case against Mr. Nikolic betrays the regime's desperation. That Brandeis master's thesis was written in English and kept in his desk until the secret police seized and translated it. And that article on the “Kosovo problem” was mailed to him, unsolicited, by the British “New Left Review” — and was available on open shelves in libraries.

Those who truly subvert Yugoslavia are the instigators of this show trial.

President Tito's most valuable legacy was the good name that Yugoslavia won for itself as the least repressive of Communist states. Five years after his death, his heirs have been unable to make a hybrid economic system create jobs and prosperity. Unwilling to debate real change, the regime treats dissent as a crime and reviles foreign critics who expect better. The reputation that will be on trial when hearings resume next Monday is not that of the Belgrade Six but of Belgrade.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

More Falashas to Save

The passage of Ethiopia's small, ancient, beleaguered Jewish community to Israel has a Biblical quality to it. The so-called black Jews, or Falashas — the word means “stranger” in Amharic — are said to be descended from a Jewish tribe that has been cut off from the rest of world Jewry for more than 2,000 years; they trace their beginnings to a union between King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. Sharing the dismal poverty and backwardness of most other Ethiopians, a small number of the 10,000 or 15,000 Jews of the country had begun emigrating to Israel in the 1970s. The current great drought in Ethiopia provided the stimulus and opportunity for the Israelis to try to bring all willing Ethiopian Jews — just about the whole community — to the Jewish state.

It is not entirely clear that the Marxist government of Ethiopia has been paying any serious attention to Israel's rescue of the tiny Jewish fraction of the millions of Ethiopians who have been dying and suffering because of the drought. The regime may have allowed them to slip out as part of a still obscure transaction with Israel, which apparently supplies spare parts for planes that the previous government acquired from the United States.

The departing Jews, fleeing death and famine along with hundreds of thousands of other

Ethiopians, ended up mostly in Sudan. Sudan's involvement may not have been entirely disinterested, but as an Arab country officially at war with Israel it stood to face harsh political attack from other Arabs for “collaborating with the enemy.” Still, Sudan allowed thousands of refugees to move to Israel, by an indirect route, from November on.

It was Israelis who, for some baffling reason, broke the official silence that had shielded the flight of the Ethiopian Jews.

The Ethiopian government at once denounced the rescue, calling it “sinister” and a “gross interference” in Ethiopia's internal affairs — words that emphasize the character of the Marxists but that change very little, since the regime was never cooperating with the exodus nor in a position to do much to halt it. More harmfully, the Sudanese government, embarrassed in the eyes of fellow Moslems, halted the airlift out of Khartoum.

The common effort now should be to allow matters to cool so that Sudan can reconsider quietly this unfortunate judgment. Some 4,000 or 5,000 Ethiopian Jews are estimated to remain in jeopardy. Israel, in keeping with its prime purpose as a nation, is ready to receive them. Those who can be saved must be saved.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

India: A Battle Against Inertia

The outlines of Rajiv Gandhi's thinking can be inferred from public statements. He is ready to let chief ministers run the states with less interference from New Delhi than had been the custom under his mother. But he insists they must obey the federal constitution. In practice that means no autonomy and no special status, let alone independence, for Punjab. The mixture sounds reasonable, but will require reasonableness from all parties if it is to work. It will also have to be shored up with agreed solutions to specific local issues.

On the larger issue of the management of the Indian economy and of public affairs in general, the greatest need of all is for Mr. Gandhi's enthusiasm to overcome the inertia

of Indian society. His drive against corruption and for greater efficiency may capture imagination at the top of the bureaucracy. It will fail unless it involves the lower echelons — the civil servants who actually work on files and see that they get to their destinations. It will fail if industrialists do not accept the challenge of greater freedom.

— The Financial Times (London).

If [the] government can live up to its promise, a new era in Indian politics could be starting, with Congress possibly assured the same majority in future elections. If it does not, the electorate will swing away. What choice it might then make in its frustration and bitterness could be very unpleasant indeed.

— The Times (London).

FROM OUR JAN. 9 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Now Wireless Electric Light?

NEW YORK — Nikola Tesla, who has been at work on a “wireless electric light” for twenty years, says that he has practically brought it to a state of perfection. “It would be possible by my wireless transmitter of great power,” said Mr. Tesla, “to light the entire United States. The current would pass into the air and, spreading in all directions, produce the effect of a strong aurora borealis. It would be a soft light, but sufficient to distinguish objects. I would like nothing better than to undertake to illuminate first the harbor of New York for a distance of say, 100 miles around.”

1935: Congress Warned on Budget

WASHINGTON — Administration leaders warned members of Congress that the club of extra taxation was hanging over their head if they insisted on any reckless expenditures or appropriations beyond the \$8,000,000,000 budget brought in by the President [Jan. 7]. Leaders in both Houses let it be known that if any legislation was passed which called for appropriations in excess of those recommended by the President, then extra taxes, the bugbear of every Congressman, would have to be forthcoming to meet them. The revenue bill is being held back, pending developments.

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Reagan and the People May Be Parting

By Barry Sussman

WASHINGTON — A review of public opinion trends in America since the early 1970s raises interesting questions about the nature of President Reagan's leadership and about his ability to attain his second-term goals.

Political observers have judged Mr. Reagan as a powerful leader who has changed the role of government more than any president since Franklin Roosevelt. His charisma has been described as so strong as to win him congressional and public support for unpopular programs.

But the public opinion trends suggest a contrary view: that Mr. Reagan's success until now may have come about because his rhetoric and goals were almost a perfect fit for the national mood at the time of his first election. There may have been an inevitability to his military buildup and his cuts in domestic programs.

And today, as President Reagan prepares for his second term, the pendulum may have begun swinging in the opposite direction.

This is only one of the findings of a 483-page compilation of poll data offered by the University of Chicago's National Opinion Research Center under the heading, “General Social Surveys, 1972-1984: Cumulative Handbook.”

The report never mentions Mr. Reagan by name and has no narrative to speak of, aside from some pages explaining the survey methodology. Each year from 1972 on the research center, in a project supported by the National Science Foundation, would ask a battery of questions on social and political issues. Not every question was asked every year, but by repeating most questions frequently the survey captures the drift of public thought on such key matters as military spending and welfare programs.

Polling for 1984 was completed in the spring, before Mr. Reagan's record-making re-election victory. The results were released in October.

The trends suggest that Mr. Reagan, whose main ideas were in line with public opinion in 1980, has now moved out of step. He begins to look less like a political master who shaped opinion and more like a fellow who happened to be in the right place at the right moment, whose ideas converged with the nation's for a time.

Consider military spending. The NORC data yield two important findings. One is that the defense buildup was the public's idea, not just Mr. Reagan's, in the first place. The public was crying out for increased readiness when he took office. The second is that this support may have ended. More Americans are concerned about the extent of military spending today than at any time since the closing years of the Vietnam War.

In 1973, the year U.S. troops were withdrawn from Vietnam, 40 percent of persons polled said that too much was being spent on the military, 48 percent that outlays were about right and 12 percent that too little was being spent. There was a sharp imbalance between those saying “too much” and those saying “too little.”

In 1978, three years after the fall of Saigon, the figures were 34, 47 and 29. The “too much” and “too little” percentages were about equal.

By 1980, Americans had moved savagely into Iran and the Soviets had moved savagely into Afghanistan. In the 1980 NORC poll the figures were 12, 28 and 60. It was the perfect moment for Mr. Reagan, who had been calling for a military buildup for many years, and he seized the opportunity. Cutting taxes and domestic programs, he won military spending increases that averaged 9 percent a year during his first term.

By 1982 there was a return to equilibrium: 32, 37 and 31. In 1983 this shifted slightly to 34, 40 and 26. In 1984 the survey results were 38, 43 and 19: the percentage of respondents saying “too much” was twice the number saying “too little.”

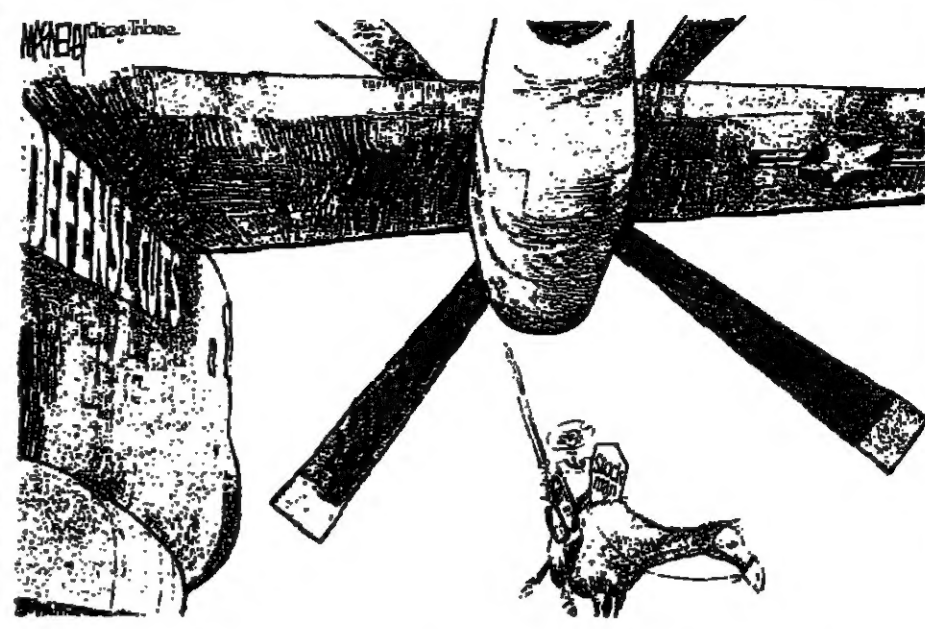
The decline in support for more military

spending seems at least as dramatic as the spurt the other way in 1980. Mr. Reagan now seems to be going in one direction, the public in another.

What is true for military spending also holds, though to a lesser extent, for aid to the poor. In other areas the divergence is more pronounced. Sixty-one percent feel the government is not spending enough on protecting the environment, while only 5 percent feel it is spending too much. The same proportions exist on spending for health programs, and there is more support than there has been in years for aid for cities, education and improving the condition of blacks.

None of these are pet Reagan projects. How well he does in disregarding those national mandates and implementing his own could tell us a lot about the relationship between public opinion and strong leadership in the United States. It was an outstanding achievement for Mr. Reagan to bend government to his wishes the first time around, but it was made somewhat easier because the national mood tended to be in harmony with him. Much of the harmony is gone, and the second Reagan administration will tell which is stronger: one bold leader or the amorphous creature we call public opinion.

The writer directs polling for The Washington Post.



Power Is Shifting to a New Generation of Leaders

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Two remarkable actions on Capitol Hill last week signal a power shift that very likely will prove to be of historic dimensions.

In one, the Senate Republican leadership, under the new majority leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, announced that it would prepare its own budget proposal and have it ready for consideration on Feb. 1, three days before President Reagan's scheduled presentation of his budget.

So far as I could check, it is unprecedented for a leader of either house of Congress — linked by bonds of party loyalty to any president, let alone one who has just won an election landslide — to draft his own budget for the executive agencies without even giving the president the courtesy of warning for his spending blueprint for the year.

The second event, which occurred the same day, was the decision of the House Democratic caucus to unseat 80-year-old Melvin Price of Illinois as chairman of the Armed Services Committee and replace him with the committee's seventh-ranking member, 46-year-old Les Aspin of Wisconsin.

Only four times before had the House breached the seniority system to remove a committee chairman, the last time a decade ago. Never before had it dipped so deeply into the ranks to find a successor.

The two actions send a sharp message to the lame-duck leaders of both parties and two branches of government, 73-year-old President Reagan and the 72-year-old speaker of the House, Tip O'Neill, that their vigor and influence are waning.

Mr. Reagan had been warned repeatedly by leading Republican senators and representatives, including some of the most conservative men in both chambers, that his budget would be dead on arrival if he did not impose significant spending discipline on the Pentagon as well as the domestic agencies. Mr. Reagan ignored the advice, went along once again with Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and has now been publicly bypassed by his own party's Senate leaders.

Mr. O'Neill was warned that Mr. Price's physical infirmities had reached the point at which they im-

paired his leadership of an important committee. He was urged to arrange a graceful exit for Mr. Price as chairman emeritus, or with some such title. Mr. O'Neill, who is retiring in two years, tried to procure another term for Mr. Price — and was repudiated by his membership on the first test vote of the year.

Both actions indicate that power is moving from the White House to Capitol Hill and, within Congress, to a new set of leaders relatively unencumbered by the thinking and the loyalties of the past.

The loss of energy and leadership that is a chronic threat to any second-term president has struck Mr. Reagan forcibly even before his second inaugural. Meanwhile, the exodus of key aides is coming even faster than anticipated.

Mr. Reagan still has important cards to play. With speeches and veto threats later in the year he can influence Congress as it digs into the difficult budget decisions. But he has lost the initiative in this vital area. And he has shown again that he becomes almost a cipher in his own government when he is not in front of the television cameras.

The people filling the power vacuum expect to live the most important part of their political lives in the post-Reagan, post-O'Neill era of the late 1980s and the '90s. Mr. Dole has just taken over as Senate leader and has already established more independence from the White House than his predecessor, Howard Baker. He can do so in part because so many key committee chairmen — like Pete Domenici (Budget), Mark Hatfield (Appropriations), Bob Packwood (Finance) — are also independent men.

In the House the shift is even sharper because it is clearly generational. Les Aspin came to Congress in 1970 after Pentagon service during the Vietnam War. The new chairman of the House Budget Committee, 42-year-old William Gray of Pennsylvania, was first elected in 1978. The new chairman of the Democratic caucus, which put Mr. Aspin and Mr. Gray into their positions, is 43-year-old Richard Gephardt of Missouri, who has been in Congress only since 1976.

The Washington Post.

Young Nation-States Shake Up the Old Arab Nation

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The theory of Arabs still mourns the Arab nation and chants the need for unity and solidarity. Only rarely does a leader move without looking over his shoulder, calculating carefully and often fearfully whose support can be induced, whose opposition might be averted.

This search for consensus is what makes it so difficult for Arab rulers to reach a decision, except on negatives. There is always an effort to wangle and press others to budge first, a temptation to wait and hope that opposition can be veiled.

There are profound and bitter disputes among states. The concept of an Arab nation is elusive, constantly coming into conflict with state interests. One of the most important underlying developments in the Arab world is that states, a new and somewhat awkward idea in the region's history, are putting down roots and developing specific identities. This movement is gradual, not yet measurable in sharp Western terms, but it is making a difference. If it continues, it will change the way the rest of the world can deal with Arabs, and eventually Arab attitudes to Israel.

The ruling Ba'ath Party of Syria, about to hold a critical congress, still calls its top leadership the “regional command,” meaning that Syria is but one region of the larger nation that the Ba'ath aspires to consolidate.

Most Arab regimes are run as fiefdoms, but at most a family defines them. That is why instability is such a constant threat. There is a lack of institutions, but also a lack of the cohesion from which the Western nation-state draws allegiance.

This is where the subtle change is coming. Not only are there rivalries among regimes, but people are starting to identify with their countries and to notice conflicts of interest that are not just tribal, sectarian or political. Syrians are pleased when their government, even if they don't like it, appears influential in the neighborhood. Iraqis are defending not just their land and their chief against Iran, but their sense of independence.

Among many dark speculations about various regimes' intentions is that Iraq's enemies want to break it up into its Kurdish, Shiite and Sunni segments. But the time when that was possible has probably passed.

When decolonization came in Africa, new governments saw that trying to redraw illogical crazy-quilt borders left by European empires would

bring endless wars. They agreed it was better to maintain existing frontiers than to open them to question.

Arabs instead found inspiration in the idea of a great community based on culture, language, religion and selected portions of history. They ascribed their weakness to division, and dreamed of restoring a golden age. Failure to do this in this direction has caused deep frustration, but meanwhile state aspirations take hold.

The borders are not altogether fanciful; they are based on old Ottoman administrations as modified by European domination. In some parts of the Arabian peninsula they are not even complete. But economic organization has grown within them, and development is country-based. Very different kinds of regimes have emerged — radical, more or less moderate, feudal — and there is not much on which they can agree with ease.

No Arab state is a full-fledged democracy, but there are differences in the degree to which legality is observed and in how much voice, if any at all, citizens have in government. All this, plus exposure to a modern world in which national sovereignty often declines, even Jewish advances if there is oil beneath the desert, is strengthening the states.

They do not like to admit that this is at the expense of the concept of the Arab nation, but it is. For this reason it is probably no longer possible for a man to become the Arab leader, as Egypt's Gamal Abdel Nasser was, or for one country to win acknowledgment as the primary power, as Syria's Hafez al-Assad would wish.

The opposing force to solid statehood now is no longer Arab nationalism but Islamic fundamentalism. It has every Arab leader worried.

For all the damage that nation-states have done in other areas, their emergence in the Arab world is a modernizing trend that undermines myths and increases the capacity to deal with practical issues. They are not yet firmly established but they are creating possibilities.

The New York Times.

Moderates Pay With Extreme Prejudice

By Milton Viorst

WASHINGTON — Fahd Kawasmeh, useful to Palestinian extremists as long as he remained a symbol of resistance to Israel's occupation of the West Bank, was gunned down in Amman on Dec. 29 for having applied his political influence to the cause of moderation. Mr. Kawasmeh was one of those unfortunate men, placing good sense above fanaticism, was reviled by both sides.

He became mayor of his native Hebron in 1976, when Israel gambled that free elections would produce a civil, if not a Jewish, state. He remained a moderate, but he was reviled by the military administration. Instead the elections carried Palestinian nationalists to power throughout the West Bank.

Mr. Kawasmeh was a nationalist long before the Israelis arrived in 1967. He fought for establishment of a Palestinian state even under the Jordanian rule that preceded Israel's. He campaigned for office in 1976 on a nationalist ticket. At the time he had no formal connection with the PLO. But he supported it, he told me, because its objective was an independent Palestine — independent not only of Israel but of the Arab world.

Once elected, he tended conscientiously to the city's business, even the Israelis admitted. But in 1980 the military government, in reprisal for disorders, exiled Mr. Kawasmeh and two other West Bank leaders, without charge or trial. Israel's courts ruled the expulsion illegal, but Mr. Kawasmeh was never allowed to return.

I met him soon after his expulsion, during a tour on which he appeared

in a public meeting at an American synagogue. He denounced terror but refused to disavow the PLO; he insisted on the rights of Palestinians to a state on the West Bank and in Gaza; he insisted that it would live at peace with Israel. The Washington Post reported the meeting as “chaotic.” Zionists interrupted him with “boos, catcalls and shouts of ‘murderer,’ ‘Nazi’ and ‘down with the PLO.’”

I saw him several times in Amman, his home in exile. He remained a symbol of the Palestinian cause, but there was no place for him in the PLO's delicately balanced leadership. He felt frustrated, useless.

What made him different from the PLO leadership, I think, was that he had actually lived under Israeli rule. Most of the top PLO leaders have been emigrants all their adult lives, nursing grievances, perpetuating distortions of reality. Much of Mr. Kawasmeh's family was still in Hebron. His home was a tangible place. He knew Israelis as people, and spoke warmly of those who understood the Palestinian cause and wanted peace.

He was a moderate in that he applied a human measure to his nationalism. His people were suffering under occupation. How best to end it? Not by continuing a futile struggle that at best would take decades to win and might never be won at all.

“Sure we believe that all of Palestine is ours,” he told me, adding that

Jews also regard it as theirs. “At the same time that we ask for our rights of self-determination, we cannot deny them theirs. We each want our state. Maybe some day we will unite into a federation or a confederation, but we must decide that together.”

His views overlapped with those of the Israeli peace movement. He was not willing to relinquish the dream of all of Palestine — or deny the Jews the same dream. Based on the demarcation of 1967, each side would renounce its claim on the other's land in return for an end to conflict.

After the PLO's military defeat in Lebanon in 1982, he found himself less isolated. The PLO became more polarized. The majority, led by Yasser Arafat, gravitated toward his position; the extremists turned more intransigent. The split burst into the open in November at a meeting of the Palestine National Council. Influenced by Syria, the extremists stayed away. The meeting enacted steps meant as signals of a willingness to become part of a peace process.

Those signals included the election of Fahd Kawasmeh to a seat on the PLO executive committee. It was the first time someone of his views, coming from the West Bank, had held such a high PLO post. He traded the symbolism of resistance for a position of influence on behalf of moderation in the Palestinian movement.

The writer, a free-lance specialist in Middle East affairs, contributed this column to The Washington Post.

Accidental War Can Be Prevented

By Paul Bracken

This is the second of two articles.

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut — Some may interpret any thinking given to crisis actions in high alert or even in a nuclear exchange as an indication of a war-fighting rather than a deterrent doctrine. Yet it is this attitude that has left the problem of inadvertent war to narrow military staffs without broader political review of alerting operations, dangerous strategies and foolish military assumptions.

An exclusive focus on deterrence may reinforce the danger of inadvertent war in crisis because it encourages unrealistic or sloppy planning. There are broader reasons still for tackling the accidental and inadvertent war-in-crisis problem directly. We should attempt to build security institutions whose success in avoiding nuclear war does not depend on crisis avoidance and a cooperative political spirit. What is needed is a system capable of withstanding adverse political relations, and variations in the political stripe and the competence of leadership — and perhaps even gross stupidity.

However difficult the problems, we should be thinking about long-term nuclear policies, anticipating that we are not likely to achieve general nuclear disarmament even by the early years of the next century.

A first step in this process is to recognize that the problem of accidental or inadvertent war will be difficult to resolve if we attribute it all to incompetent people. Leaders have made mistakes in past crises and the military has not always carried out its orders suitably. But it is unproductive to speak of stupidity, the use of invalid mental models or the introduction of “biases” in crisis decision-making, as if we understood how to overcome these obstacles. Understanding of human behavior and its modification is far too shallow to accomplish this worthy objective.

Instead of trying to change people, it will be more effective to change the premises of their decisions through better organizational design, information flows and removal of the threats that compel them to make irrevocable choices without due consideration of alternatives.

For example, trading deployments of Pershing-2 missiles in Europe for the Soviet nuclear submarines near the U.S. East Coast would give both sides precious minutes to take such steps as searching for corroborating evidence of attack or even translating messages sent over the hot line.

Similarly, Robert McNamara has proposed that second use of nuclear weapons not be authorized until it is absolutely certain that an attack has taken place. Deployment of reliable satellites and ground-based warning systems could make this possible. Progress is being made on this front.

Other ways to improve the ability to deal with crises can be imagined. Realistic simulations that introduce members of the political high command to the problems of intense crisis and even the breakdown of deterrence are needed. Political exercises should introduce the fog of war, the breakdowns of command that occur in the real world and the complexities of coalition defense. At the White House there is need for continuity of people who understand the alerting process and possible consequences.

Soviet-American agreements could reinforce confidence in crisis stability. For example, each nation could pledge noninterference with the national warning sensors of the other, paralleling pledges of noninterference with national means of verifying arms control agreements. Of course, there would be no guarantee that this pledge would be honored. But America could guarantee that the Soviets would know just how dangerous such interference would be in a crisis.

The list of suggested improvements and questions could go on, and the answers may be unpleasant or infeasible. But the goal of this exercise is not to construct bizarre scenarios or a list of arms control measures for its own sake. It is to reduce the probability of accidental and inadvertent war in a crisis. Unless a more sober attitude toward this problem emerges, the world may be edging toward an institutionalized nuclear showdown that would demonstrate how irrelevant many of our strategic and arms control ideas are to the security needs of the late 20th century.

The writer is an associate professor in the School of Organization and Management at Yale University. He contributed this column to The Washington Post.

LETTERS

Good Luck, All in All

Regarding that overflight of Norway: Aren't we lucky it was a Soviet missile violating NATO territory, not the other way around? Who knows how the regime that destroyed KAL flight 007 would have overreacted?

BOB SPENCER,
London.

The Wrong Church

A photograph in your Special Report on London (Dec. 7) showed St. Paul's Cathedral and not Westminster Abbey, as stated. The view is of the choir looking toward the altar.

D.S. REEVES,
Bristol, England.

M'Bow Out of Order

In response to “U.S. Envoy to UNESCO Is Assailed by M'Bow” (Dec. 31), I write to express my indignation that an international civil servant should resort to a personal attack against a U.S. ambassador.

JOHN R. FISK,
Paris.

ARTS / LEISURE

New Staging of 'Great Expectations' Fails to Live Up to Them

By Michael Billington
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Dickens loved the theater. The theater, in return, has often lived off Dickens. In his own day pirated versions of his books were rushed onto the stage. Solo performers, from Bransby Williams to Emyl Williams, have

THE LONDON STAGE

followed in Dickens's footsteps by doing readings from his works. And it was a Leningrad version of "The Pickwick Papers" that prompted Trevor Nunn to launch the Royal Shakespeare Company's renowned production of "Nicholas Nickleby."

But the hazards of turning Dickens into drama are well illustrated by Peter Coe's savorless adaptation and production of "Great Expectations," now playing at the Old Vic. In the course of nearly four hours, Coe attempts to stage the bulk of this long, complex 1860 book. Thus we see young Pip bringing food and a file to the escaped convict, Magwitch, on the misty Kentish marshes; Pip's transformation into

a snobbish London gentleman with the aid of a mysterious benefactor; and his gradual moral awakening as he realizes that he owes his good fortune to Magwitch and once more tries to help him escape the law.

Coe heaves the story at us in a succession of short scenes hacked from the book. What he doesn't show is any feeling for the mysterious, dreamlike quality of the story (superbly realized in the David Lean film) or the richness of Dickens's narration. Strip Dickens to the barebones storyline and what you get is a coincidence-ridden Victorian melodrama: the genius lies in the mood and tone. It was a point realized by the RSC, which in "Nicholas Nickleby" gave us large swathes of descriptive prose, such as Ralph Nickleby's nightmare chase through a darkened London which was almost chorally declaimed by the whole company.

There is a strikingly similar passage in "Great Expectations" where Pip tries to aid Magwitch's escape down the Thames. Dickens prepared for this by making a trip down the river before writing the chapter. The result is a haunting

piece of prose filled with the sound of the water slapping against the shore or the grinding noise made by the oars in the rowlocks. What Coe gives us is dry ice, a boat lugged onto the stage and a clash with the pursuers that looks about as menacing as a Sunday-afternoon pile-up on a park lake. Threadbare action is no substitute for the calm excitement of Dickens's prose or the revelation of the characters' innermost thoughts.

A couple of Old Vic performances suggest what might have been. Tony Jay as the lawyer Jaggers has the bearded, saturnine authority and "manner expressive of knowing something secret about every one of us" that Dickens describes. And Charles Lewsen captures vividly the double-life of his clerk Wemmick who is an automaton in the office and a capering eccentric at his home which he literally treats as his castle, complete with flag and drawbridge. But Ian McCurrach's Pip is no more than a cherubic cipher, and the reason is that Coe's limp, externalized version robs him of the guilt-ridden, first-person narration that in the end is the whole point of the book.

feast of impersonation and a sense of what the book is about.

They start with one great advantage: that "Hard Times" itself is a relatively short, amazingly topical masterpiece. At a time when British politicians frequently call for a return to Victorian values, Dickens's 1854 book reminds us what those values really were. It is a bitter, pungent attack on utilitarian economics, on an imagination-crushing education system, on the scarred landscape created by the industrial revolution and on power-hungry union leaders who ostracized workers refusing to strike. Only in a troupe of circus vagabonds does Dickens find evidence of the warm-hearted humanity denied to the governing classes.

In Jeffrey's version, fluently directed by Sam Walters, "Hard Times" becomes a play for today, and the four actors (David Timson, Kate Spiro, Caroline John and Frank Moore) switch hats, roles,

voices and characters with a lightning facility. Even this version isn't quite the whole story; but when you watch Spiro as Louisa Gradgrind registering in a matter of seconds the transition from girlhood to womanhood and the breakdown brought on by her father's insensate adherence to logic and fact, you get close to the humane radicalism of Dickens and begin to appreciate why he was a genius.

Literary theater is everywhere in the usual January play-pause; and yet another example is to be found at the Bush Theatre. Win Wells's "Gertrude Stein and a Companion," already acclaimed at last year's Edinburgh Festival, is a brief, touching, verbally precise account of the intense, loving relationship between the avant-garde poetess Stein, who came from Pittsburgh, and the San Francisco-born Alice B. Toklas. The two lived in Paris in the inter-war years and moved east-

ly in that world of Bohemian chic spearheaded by Hemingway and Picasso.

Stein clearly had an ego as big as the Gare du Nord: Toklas provided loyalty, security and a surprising capacity to get things done, even selling her chum's pictures to get her works published. The play, mainly a compilation of best moments, evokes their mutual dependence and shared wit ("If Alice were a general," murmured Gertrude, "she'd never lose a battle — she'd merely misplace it"). But it is given abundant life by Miriam Margolyes as Stein, looking like a round, cropped Joan of Arc and sounding like Mae West, and by Natasha Morgan as a bonny beautiful, attentive Toklas. The evening celebrates emotional bonding with verbal felicity; but after a trio of literary works, I am Steinishly reminded that a play is a play is a play.

Sheridan Morley is on a leave of absence.

DOONESBURY



It's Official: 117-Year-Old World Almanac Is a Best Seller

By Edwin McDowell

New York Times Service

A vastly superior Dickens adaptation is to be found at the tiny Orange Tree Theatre situated above a pub in Richmond. Here four actors are playing "Hard Times" in a new version by Stephen Jeffrey and the result is three hours of gripping narrative theater. The audience surrounds the actors on four sides. The cast intersperse dramatized scenes with narration. And, as they slip easily from one character to another, you get both a

Roman Building Found in London

The Associated Press

LONDON — The remains of what appears to be a Roman civil hall or a military headquarters have been uncovered during a six-month archaeological dig in London, the Museum of London said Tuesday.

The building, which measured about 90 feet by 36 feet (27 by 11 meters), had stone foundations and at least 10 rooms linked by a long corridor, said Mike Hammerson, an archaeologist at the museum.

It was excavated near a Roman road on a 7-acre (2.8-hectare) site within the old Roman town of Southwark in south London, in an area earmarked for construction of a housing development at the end of February.

The "luck" refers to the fact that The New York Times revamped its best-seller lists two years ago to include reference books. Nevertheless, with more than 1.76 million copies of the 1985 edition in print, the Almanac's success would appear to be less the result of recent good luck than of its 117-year-old legacy of providing brief, accurate information on an endless array of subjects.

Want to slim down after the holidays? Turn to the book's Recommended Daily Dietary Allowances chart on page 133. Need to know the zip code of Yuma, Arizona, where the temperature is often the hottest in the nation, or the area code of International Falls, Minnesota, where the temperature is often the lowest? They are on pages

258 and 271 respectively. Who owns Haagen-Dazs ice cream? See page 139. Need to know 1981 production figures of wheat, rice and corn in Nepal? Look at page 205.

The Almanac lists the population of Lima, Peru, and the mayor of Lima, Ohio. It contains color flags of 180 world governments and statistics about the television viewing habits of men, women, teenagers and children. It offers instruction in mouth-to-mouth resuscitation and includes a sampling of notable earthquakes, tidal waves, train wrecks and other disasters.

There are omissions, of course. "We no longer list raw steel production or the distribution of industrial minerals," admitted Hana Umlauf Lane, the almanac's editor since 1980. There are also some apparent ambiguities: a Chinese scientist wrote to say he did not quite understand the definition of "Baud rate" given in the Computer Language glossary on page 116.

But if the Almanac were the last word on everything, there presumably would be no need for The World Almanac Consumer Information Kit, The World War II Almanac, The Civil War Almanac, The Dieter's Almanac or any of the other books from World Almanac Publications.

The Almanac is put together by a 10-member staff, including an indexer, two editorial assistants, the compiler of the chronology, four

in-house editors, a Canadian editor and Kenneth L. Franklin of the American Museum-Hayden Planetarium, who edits the astronomy section. Twenty percent of the book is rarely updated (i.e., the Constitution, facts about the presidents), but 50 percent is updated at least briefly each year and 30 percent is completely new.

Collating that vast amount of information successfully has earned the Almanac a reputation for accuracy. But inevitably errors creep in. This year, for example, the book lists Tom Ritter, a Republican, as the election winner in Michigan's Sixth Congressional District, when in fact he was nosed out by Bob Carr, a Democrat.

"It was very close when we went to press, but the results we relied on had Ritter the winner," said Lane, a Vassar graduate who holds a master's degree in Russian and East European Studies from Yale. The error will be corrected in the next edition. So will the reference to South Korea as a "police state," a description that Lane said did not accurately reflect the political changes of the last few years.

Even when elections are not in dispute, they play havoc with the Almanac's production schedule. Its usual deadline is the end of October, in time to include the World Series results, but in election years the deadline is pushed back at least a week. This year the editors kept almost 80 pages open, then em-

parked on a crash publishing project immediately after the votes were counted.

"It meant staying up all one night proofreading the results," Lane said, "making film for the pages and my getting on a plane the next day and hand-carrying them to our printing plant on the outskirts of Buffalo." As a result of that whirlwind schedule, however, the Almanac went on sale in New York a week later.

Ironically, for a book that deals in facts, the Almanac's most notable new feature is more likely to start arguments than to settle them: the editors of Omni magazine have taken a look into the future and see a brave new world that includes an inhaler to shield people from damage caused by smoking and air pollution (1986), three-dimensional television (1992), a vaccine against a human cancer (1995), the wholesale displacement of manufacturing jobs by robots in Japan and the United States (1999) and the revival of nuclear power (2000).

But it is the facts rather than forecasts that reference librarians, researchers and students have relied on since soon after the appearance of the first edition of The World Almanac, a 120-page volume with 12 pages of advertising, published by The New York World in 1868. Fourteen of those pages were devoted to the complete text of the Reconstruction Acts and a history of Reconstruction, while

the listing under "Important Events of 1867" included: "Indians troublesome, and 8,000 U.S. troops ordered to the Plains" (Jan. 21); "Winter Garden Theater, New York, destroyed by fire" (March 23); "Queen's Proclamation declaring the Dominion of Canada" (May 23).

Publication of the Almanac was suspended in 1876 but revived a decade later by Joseph Pulitzer, the publisher of The New York World, with the goal of making it "a compendium of universal knowledge." The cover of the 1886 edition depicted the Statue of Liberty, for which Pulitzer had led the fund drive. The Almanac, published every year since, has sold more than 45 million copies.

The Almanac was acquired by Scripps-Howard Newspapers in 1931 and for some years bore the imprint of The New York World-Telegram and later The New York World-Telegram & Sun. Now it is published in hard-cover (\$11.95) and paperback (\$4.95) editions, by Newspaper Enterprise Association Inc., a Scripps-Howard company.

Vatican Library Exhibit

The Associated Press

VATICAN CITY — The Vatican's Apostolic Library has opened an exhibition of books, drawings and other Roman art works of the early 16th century.



OX STAMPEDE — China's new 8-fen (3-cent) stamp marks the Year of the Ox, which according to the lunar calendar begins Feb. 20. The first-day issue quickly sold out; speculators resold the stamps for five times the price.

Expert - Urgent
am to Stern
emic Rate of
Age Suicide -
Tiger King

INSIGHTS

French Socialists Find That Gaining Power Has Eroded Ideology

By John Vinocur

New York Times Service

PARIS — Alain Touraine, a leading French sociologist, has defined the most important event of the period of Socialist government in France as the disintegration of socialist ideology.

The Socialists themselves, for the most part, do not go that far in describing what has gone wrong since they came to power in 1981. But they agree that socialism, as it has been experienced in France, has created a crisis in their world of ideas.

They acknowledge that the government of President François Mitterrand has abandoned many of the verbal certainties that have been the essence of socialist ideology for more than a century, and that no one can say any longer that applying a specific aspect of socialist policy will produce a specific socialist result.

The crisis has two facets, creating a vast field of debate that has dominated political life for months. This struggle for the ideological high ground here is of real importance because, in relation to much of Europe and the Third World, France retains intellectual and political influence disproportionate to the country's financial or military power.

One aspect of the debate is within the left itself. The question is whether the government's economic policy and language should represent only a "parenthesis" until a return to doctrine is possible, or whether the Socialist Party must move toward advocating more individualism and less state control, putting the old doctrine aside.

The other factor is the new respectability that the Socialists' difficulties have brought to conservative thinking in France, which, with the exception of the late philosopher-journalist Raymond Aron, had not had an admired intellectual champion since the end of World War II.

Now French conservatives have seized an issue that for the first time in many years goes beyond their usual promises of protecting voters' property and standard of living. Although France had a strong central government apparatus long before the Socialist victory, the conservatives have been succeeding in tarring the Socialists' economic, education and press policies as examples of an anti-individualist, statist character.

THE theme of less government intervention, called liberalism here, has been taken up piecemeal by most of France's conservative and moderate political establishment.

Not only the conservatives but also Socialists of the party's left wing and more moderate factions acknowledge the left's ideological disarray. The Communists, who left the government this summer, have chastised the Socialists for compromises with capitalism, but their own internal disorder appears enormous, and they are confronted with a progressively dwindling share of the electorate.

For Didier Motchane, one of the Socialist Party's leading Marxist-oriented theorists, there is currently "a crisis of the left and the workers' movement of historical dimensions."



Among the analysts of socialism in France since the 1981 election are, clockwise from below, Didier Motchane, André Glucksmann, Max Gallo, Jacques Delors and Alain Touraine.



Mr. Delors, former Socialist Party leader.

The trouble, he maintained in an interview, is that the left was not leftist enough. The left has become traumatized, he said, because the government "did not demonstrate its difference from the old ruling class." Mr. Motchane added, "What it tried to do, in fact, was to make itself acceptable by imitating the old ruling class."

Asked if France has actually known socialism since 1981, he replied, "You know very well that it hasn't." To a president whose vocabulary has moved to words like "modernization," "adaptability" and "mobility" from phrases like "the forces of capital," Mr. Motchane said: "The task of the left is to modernize France, and not capitalism in France."

OTHER Socialists, however, look outward and see their party threatened less by the abandoning of doctrine than by an inability to change in relation to changing attitudes in France. Jacques Delors, the former minister of finance and now president of the European Commission, the executive body of

the European Community, is one of them. "The wind is not with us," he said in an interview, "either in terms of ideas or if you're just looking at the raw facts. Intellectually, we're at the bottom of the curve. We've got to discover a new frontier."

Mr. Delors suggests a major problem in fashioning a new ideological basis — and retaining a majority in the French parliament in elections in 1986 — is the split between people like himself, who have moved away from doctrine and consider it discarded, and Socialists who contend that the government's departure from doctrine is just tactical, a temporary deviation.

But Mr. Delors thinks more people in France now want a diminished state presence, more emphasis on the individual than the collective. "We can't say it's awful, and what a shame," Mr. Delors said of the change in public sentiment. "If we do, we'll turn socialism into just another intellectual jolt in the margin."

The crisis in leftist ideology in France involves a 15-year decline in the number of indus-

trial jobs, a decrease in union membership and an improved standard of living that has unraveled old working-class ties and dulled old working-class reflexes. At the same time, studies have found a slow change toward the idea that the government is too involved in business and people's lives.

Sociologists and political analysts have suggested that the movement, largely ignored by politicians until a year or two ago, goes back to attitudes developing in the 1960s as France became a country with social legislation comparable to that of Scandinavia.

THE evidence of the French shift away from attitudes traditionally associated with socialism is convincing. In a poll taken in November by the newspaper *Le Monde*, 47 percent of a sample group said they favored a clear reduction of the state role "even if it is to the detriment of solidarity" with the disadvantaged. Only 27 percent favored main-

taining the current level of government involvement.

Another poll, published by the magazine *L'Express*, showed an increasing belief that there are too many government functionaries. There also were sharp changes in attitude over the last three years touching on traditional areas of Socialist doctrine. No longer did a majority favor a 35-hour workweek; no longer did a majority consider trade unions indispensable.

In a way, conservative politicians, whose individual popularity has fallen parallel to Mr. Mitterrand's, have had to run to catch up with the swing in attitudes. French conservatives have traditionally been statist in the manner of the French kings, Napoleon and Charles de Gaulle, but men like Jacques Chirac, the neo-Gaullist mayor of Paris, have started to distance themselves from some of the social policies of the 1960s and 1970s.

A series of best-selling books, popular and conversational in tone, by such neoconservative writers as Guy Sorman, Jean-François Revel and François de Closets, have argued that France has become such a state-controlled society, rife with privilege and restriction, that it cannot grow, innovate or prosper.

They propose to break down what are described as the privileges of unions and certain state enterprises such as the national railroad or the national utility company, deregulation of many sectors of business, and a return of some industries nationalized by the Socialists, particularly the banks, to the private sector.

The arguments have the advantage of corresponding to a national mood, of contradicting the Socialist policies that coincided with record unemployment and diminished buying power, and — as the Socialists point out — of not having to be put immediately into practice.

IN the face of the ideological challenge, the Socialists have responded in sometimes contradictory fashion.

On one hand, they condemn French neoconservatism as a law-of-the-jungle philosophy. In a speech in October, Mr. Mitterrand deplored it as "the enemy of real freedoms." But he also has asserted that he wants "less state involvement, not more, just like you." Taxes can be lowered, he insists.

This kind of statement is contradicted by left-wing party spokesmen such as Mr. Motchane, who talks of raising income taxes as "one of the imperatives" of solidarity with the poor. As for the idea of less state control, less involvement in the economy, Mr. Motchane said, "It's a suicidal left that allows collective organization and the public service to be discredited."

In the view of André Glucksmann, a political scientist who played a major role in the 1968 student rebellion, the Socialists are incapable of reasserting a single ideological line. He said their crisis was one not only of ideology, but also of culture — an entire attitude, a way of being that had characterized a significant segment of French life for a century.

"The idea was always that the man who worked with his hands held the future in them," he said, "and now that idea is dying. When

you're forced to close steel plants and mines, you're taking away the mission of the working class. What's left then?"

NOW, "the Socialists must ask themselves what they can become, can represent," Mr. Glucksmann said. "They've answered with a word like 'modernization,' which doesn't mean much. In truth, the situation is really much more serious than that. The experience of the last three years means that a certain view of fairness, an internal morality, a system of values that lasted a century is breaking down. The Socialists will leave power showing the emptiness of both their old and new ideas, and that, for want of something honorable to replace it, is catastrophic."

Max Gallo, the former spokesman for the Socialist government, talking about the mood of the French left, called the current period "its hardest hour, the time of realistic awakening."

"All the illusions were shared by the directors of the Socialist Party," he said. "We were carried along by them, and there was a departure from the laws of reality."

These days, there is considerable casing about for a new Socialist line, some kind of intellectual project that could reinvigorate the French left and allow it to do battle with those who call French Socialism a failure, a concept drained of contents, out of step with the country's instincts.

The party leadership will meet this year to work on a new ideological basis, on finding a voice that would allow it to hold onto power in 1986. But the only theme that the Socialists have fastened onto so far is a recent warning by Prime Minister Laurent Fabius to the parliament that the opposition's proposals for the future of France "would constitute a grave step backward."

At a Socialist convention last month all the ideology discussed was that of the conservatives; what the Socialists once called the scientific logic of their ideas seemed to have been filed away. Continuing to offer "modernization" as the essential element of the Socialist plan for France in 1985, Mr. Fabius spent most of his energy castigating the "war ideologists" of the right, who he said were planning a "systematic denationalization for ideological reasons," if they regained power.

With the election in view, the Socialists avoided frontal clashes at the convention and kept their ideological turmoil out of view. But they allowed their despair to show through in another way.

Lionel Jospin, the party's general secretary, offered a stark warning. "If the current relationship between right and left doesn't change before 1986," he said, "we're going to lose."

Ideologically, this approach is what the Socialists at times in the past have denounced as electoralism — looking at results ahead of programs and doctrine. Under any circumstances, it is an omen from what the party was promising in the decade before it came to power. "Socialism," Mr. Motchane wrote in 1973, "is above all the demand for totality."

U.S. Experts Urge Program to Stem 'Epidemic' Rate of Teen-Age Suicides

By Wayne King

New York Times Service

DALLAS — A program to prevent suicides by adolescents should be developed and introduced into high schools around the United States, psychiatrists and others agreed at a conference here.

Suicides by young persons have climbed to "epidemic proportions," said the panelists, who included Lieutenant Governor Alfred D. DelBello of New York and some of the nation's leading experts on teen-age suicide.

Mr. DelBello, co-chairman of the National Committee on Youth Suicide Prevention, called for a congressional commission to study the causes of such suicides, develop practical methods to identifying those considering it, and find ways to stop them.

He noted an absence of information on teen-age suicides, although there is agreement that the rate has tripled in the past three years.

The panelists attributed the steady rise to several factors, from increased use of drugs and alcohol by young persons to the failure of parents and teachers to identify warning signals and offer help. They said that increasingly easy access to firearms in American homes was a significant factor. Most of the young who kill themselves do so with firearms.

The panelists agreed that most such suicides were preventable and that almost all teen-agers who took their own lives declared in some way their intention to do so.

Adolescent suicide is aimed at "the cessation of intolerable emotion, unendurable pain," said Dr. Edwin Schneidman, a professor at the University of California, Los Angeles, School of Medicine. Dr. Schneidman is a co-founder of the Los Angeles Suicide Prevention Center.

If other ways are suggested to relieve emotional pain or make it endurable, adolescents will usually choose them, Dr. Schneidman said.

Dr. Schneidman told of a pregnant girl who told him that she planned to kill herself. He persuaded her to write down alternatives he suggested, such as keeping the baby, giving it up for adoption, marrying or committing suicide. As he suggested each of a total of 14 alternatives, she rejected them one by one. But when he asked to rank them in order of preference, he said suicide ranked no better than fourth.

But panelists cited statistics indicating that increasingly there is no one to offer such alternatives.

Dr. Pamela Cantor, a developmental psychologist who has written and lectured extensively about youthful suicide, described a study showing that typical American fathers spend "an average of 37 seconds a day with their infant children, and American parents spend less time with their children than any other nation of the world."

The National Center for Health Statistics estimates that more than 6,000 people 15 to 24 years old killed themselves in 1983.

That is more than five times the number who committed suicide in 1950. Since then, the number of youths who have committed suicide has gone from 4.3 to 12.5 per thousand.

Ninety percent of those attempting suicide are girls, Dr. Cantor said, although most of those who succeed are boys.

Ahhh, the Good Life: Kiwi Fruit, Radial Tires and Credit Cards

By Nancy Rivera

Los Angeles Times Service

MENLO PARK, California — What has lots of credit cards, probably drives a foreign car and prefers chunky peanut butter to smooth? An average resident of one of the 13 Western states, according to *Sunset* magazine.

Sunset's recently published Western Market Almanac lists little-known and sometimes strange facts about people who live in California, Arizona, Alaska, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. The Western Market Almanac, compiled from research done primarily by Mediabase Research Inc. of New York, compares Western preferences and buying patterns to those of other regions, and with a national average.

The almanac, which the magazine has published every other year for more than 20 years as an advertising tool, consistently finds that Westerners live their stereotypes, said Armand A. Schwartz, editor of *Sunset*'s research publications. But that is not bad, Mr. Schwartz added.

"The West has more of the people who are living these new lifestyles," he said. "There are people who are doing exactly the things that we are in California" and the other 12 Western states, "but there just aren't as many of them."

Then again, "we do have a lot of bizarre characters out here," Mr. Schwartz allowed.

THE almanac found that Westerners are more innovative and more entrepreneurial than residents of other regions, primarily because they are more educated. Forty-one percent of Western adults have attended college for one or more years compared to 32 percent nationwide, Mr. Schwartz said.

Westerners aren't necessarily born with a yen for learning and innovation, but educated and innovative people are more likely to move, Mr. Schwartz explained.

"The root thing is education," Mr. Schwartz said. "You see it in the willingness to accept new things."

The almanac contains an admittedly partial list of 97 products and activities that gained their first wide acceptance in the West, including dishwashers, kiwi fruit, telephone shopping, radial tires and, of course, hot tubs.

The West is credit-card country. "We carry more plastic around in our wallets," Mr. Schwartz said. Westerners lead in every category listed, except Sears credit cards, which are more widely held in the Northeast and Middle West.

Automated-teller cards and second mortgages have a greater acceptance in the West than in other regions, the almanac says. Westerners prefer foreign cars. During the 1983 model year, the four top-selling cars in the 13 Western states were imports, led by the Honda Accord, while in the rest of the United States the top four sellers were domestic automobiles, led by the full-size Oldsmobile.

In food, "the buzz words are nutritious, fresh, light, healthy and ethnic," Mr. Schwartz said.

Compared to other regions, Westerners are big on guacamole, brown rice, hot sauce, apricots and small-curd cottage cheese, among other things. Contrary to national preferences, Western residents would rather eat chunky peanut butter than smooth and would rather spread jam than jelly.

Westerners also prefer kitchen gadgets, such as electric juicers, and fancy consumer electronics items, especially video cameras — an item that sells far better in the West than in other parts of the country.

Even color choices vary by area. Warm, earth colors predominate in the West, changing to cooler colors such as gray and blue in the Northeast and Middle West, according to the Ameritone Paint Corp. of Compton, California, which tracks color preference by the movement of its color chips. Its results were included in the almanac.

There is almost always some warning, panelists agreed. It may be something relatively obscure, an odd remark like "This is the last time I'll be in Dallas." Or a suicidal youth could begin giving away prized possessions, withdrawing from friends or refusing to answer the telephone.

Quite often, suicidal youngsters will say something like "I'm tired of living, wouldn't it be better to be dead?" Or one may make an overt declaration to a close friend, sworn to secrecy: "I'm going to kill myself."

In a significant number of cases, the panelists said, close friends of adolescents considering suicide knew or strongly suspected their friends were considering ending their lives. The friend often said nothing, either out of confused loyalty, or because they did not believe the threat, and wanted to avoid getting friends into trouble.

OTHERS on the panel were Dr. Alan L. Berman, president of the American Association of Suicidology; Dr. Douglas A. Puryear, director of emergency psychiatric director of emergency psychiatric services at the Southwestern Medical School; and Will Jarrett, editor of *The Dallas Times Herald*, co-sponsor of the conference with the Dallas-based Trailways Corp.



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NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
IBM	160 1/2	159 3/4	160 1/2	+ 1/4	
AT&T	150 1/2	149 3/4	150 1/2	+ 1/4	
GE	140 1/2	139 3/4	140 1/2	+ 1/4	
AMT	130 1/2	129 3/4	130 1/2	+ 1/4	
IBM	120 1/2	119 3/4	120 1/2	+ 1/4	
IBM	110 1/2	109 3/4	110 1/2	+ 1/4	
IBM	100 1/2	99 3/4	100 1/2	+ 1/4	
IBM	90 1/2	89 3/4	90 1/2	+ 1/4	
IBM	80 1/2	79 3/4	80 1/2	+ 1/4	

Dow Jones Averages					
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Indus	1190 1/2	1188 1/2	1190 1/2	+ 1 1/2	
Transp	250 1/2	249 1/2	250 1/2	+ 1 1/2	
Com	300 1/2	299 1/2	300 1/2	+ 1 1/2	
NYSE	2,711 1/2	2,709 1/2	2,711 1/2	+ 2 1/2	

NYSE Index					
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Composite	2,711 1/2	2,709 1/2	2,711 1/2	+ 2 1/2	
Indus	1,190 1/2	1,188 1/2	1,190 1/2	+ 1 1/2	
Transp	250 1/2	249 1/2	250 1/2	+ 1 1/2	
Com	300 1/2	299 1/2	300 1/2	+ 1 1/2	

NYSE Closing					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
IBM	160 1/2	159 3/4	160 1/2	+ 1/4	
AT&T	150 1/2	149 3/4	150 1/2	+ 1/4	
GE	140 1/2	139 3/4	140 1/2	+ 1/4	
AMT	130 1/2	129 3/4	130 1/2	+ 1/4	
IBM	120 1/2	119 3/4	120 1/2	+ 1/4	

AMEX Diaries					
Class	Prev.	Chg.			
Advanced	250 1/2	+ 1 1/2			
Declined	249 1/2	- 1 1/2			
Unchanged	248 1/2	0			
Total Issues	247 1/2	- 1 1/2			
Vol. High	246 1/2	- 1 1/2			
Low	245 1/2	- 1 1/2			
Volume	244 1/2	- 1 1/2			
Volume	243 1/2	- 1 1/2			

NASDAQ Index					
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Composite	2,711 1/2	2,709 1/2	2,711 1/2	+ 2 1/2	
Indus	1,190 1/2	1,188 1/2	1,190 1/2	+ 1 1/2	
Transp	250 1/2	249 1/2	250 1/2	+ 1 1/2	
Com	300 1/2	299 1/2	300 1/2	+ 1 1/2	

AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
IBM	160 1/2	159 3/4	160 1/2	+ 1/4	
AT&T	150 1/2	149 3/4	150 1/2	+ 1/4	
GE	140 1/2	139 3/4	140 1/2	+ 1/4	
AMT	130 1/2	129 3/4	130 1/2	+ 1/4	
IBM	120 1/2	119 3/4	120 1/2	+ 1/4	

AMEX Stock Index					
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Composite	2,711 1/2	2,709 1/2	2,711 1/2	+ 2 1/2	
Indus	1,190 1/2	1,188 1/2	1,190 1/2	+ 1 1/2	
Transp	250 1/2	249 1/2	250 1/2	+ 1 1/2	
Com	300 1/2	299 1/2	300 1/2	+ 1 1/2	

NYSE Closes With Small Gain

NEW YORK — The stock market turned in a mixed performance Tuesday as traders were hit with a surprise switch in the Reagan administration lineup, a swap of jobs by the treasury secretary and White House chief of staff.

"Wall Street was a little confused by it all," said William LeFevre, an analyst at Purcell, Graham & Co.

The Dow Jones average of 30 industrials, up 5.63 points Monday, gained another 1.11 points to close at 1,191.70. Earlier in the session, the blue-chip average had been up as much as 4.64 points.

More than eight stocks rose in price for every seven that fell on the New York Stock Exchange.

Big Board volume rose to 92.11 million shares from 86.19 million Monday. Nationwide turnover in NYSE-listed issues, including trades in those stocks on regional exchanges and in the over-the-counter market, totaled 113.23 million shares.

Several broad indexes of stock-market activity declined.

The NYSE's composite index of all its listed common stocks slipped .08 to 94.81.

Standard & Poor's index of 400 industrials fell .21 to 182.62, and S&P's 500-stock composite index was off .25 at 163.99.

Monday's advance, the first gain of the new year, came as hopes brightened for additional declines in interest rates and for continued moderation in inflation.

But even though bond-market interest rates fell again Tuesday, there was uncertainty about the cabinet reshuffle and worries about the upcoming round of corporate earnings reports.

Just before the start of Tuesday's session, President Ronald Reagan announced that his chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d, and his treasury secretary, Donald T. Regan, were trading jobs.

The stock market was befuddled by the sidestep shuffle, said Mr. LeFevre. "A lot of the day was spent figuring out what does it all mean."

Robert Stovall, an analyst at Dean, Witter Reynolds Inc., said the narrow movement in the market indicated that traders "absorbed the news of the shift of responsibilities without voting on it one way or another."

Hildegard Zagorski, a market strategist at Prudential-Bache Securities Inc., said: "People will have to sit down and mull this over." In the meantime, she said, "the market is reacting to this with a big yawn."

For the most part, analysts said, major stock swings resulted from developments affecting individual companies rather than broad trends.

Teleadyne, which plunged 11% on Monday following a disappointing earnings report, fell another 8 1/2 to 23 1/2.

"The collapse of Teleadyne is causing a bit of a pall on the market," said Robert Colby, an analyst at Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. "It put the fear of earnings into the market."

In the next few weeks, a flood of earnings reports for the fourth quarter and all of 1984 will hit investors.

Holiday Inns, which said it plans to buy back up to 28.6 percent of its outstanding stock, climbed 2 1/2 to 46 1/2.

Unidynamics, the object of a takeover bid by Nortek, jumped 5 1/2 to 22 1/2. Nortek rose 1/2 to 15 1/2.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	100	High	Low	Chg.	Quot.	Chg.
149 1/2	148 1/2	147 1/2	149 1/2	148 1/2	147 1/2	149 1/2	148 1/2	147 1/2	149 1/2	148 1/2	147 1/2	149 1/2	148 1/2
148 1/2	147 1/2	146 1/2	148 1/2	147 1/2	146 1/2	148 1/2	147 1/2	146 1/2	148 1/2	147 1/2	146 1/2	148 1/2	147 1/2
147 1/2	146 1/2	145 1/2	147 1/2	146 1/2	145 1/2	147 1/2	146 1/2	145 1/2	147 1/2	146 1/2	145 1/2	147 1/2	146 1/2
146 1/2	145 1/2	144 1/2	146 1/2	145 1/2	144 1/2	146 1/2	145 1/2	144 1/2	146 1/2	145 1/2	144 1/2	146 1/2	145 1/2

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	100	High	Low	Chg.	Quot.	Chg.
145 1/2	144 1/2	143 1/2	145 1/2	144 1/2	143 1/2	145 1/2	144 1/2	143 1/2	145 1/2	144 1/2	143 1/2	145 1/2	144 1/2
144 1/2	143 1/2	142 1/2	144 1/2	143 1/2	142 1/2	144 1/2	143 1/2	142 1/2	144 1/2	143 1/2	142 1/2	144 1/2	143 1/2
143 1/2	142 1/2	141 1/2	143 1/2	142 1/2	141 1/2	143 1/2	142 1/2	141 1/2	143 1/2	142 1/2	141 1/2	143 1/2	142 1/2
142 1/2	141 1/2	140 1/2	142 1/2	141 1/2	140 1/2	142 1/2	141 1/2	140 1/2	142 1/2	141 1/2	140 1/2	142 1/2	141 1/2

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	100	High	Low	Chg.	Quot.	Chg.
141 1/2	140 1/2	139 1/2	141 1/2	140 1/2	139 1/2	141 1/2	140 1/2	139 1/2	141 1/2	140 1/2	139 1/2	141 1/2	140 1/2
140 1/2	139 1/2	138 1/2	140 1/2	139 1/2	138 1/2	140 1/2	139 1/2	138 1/2	140 1/2	139 1/2	138 1/2	140 1/2	139 1/2
139 1/2	138 1/2	137 1/2	139 1/2	138 1/2	137 1/2	139 1/2	138 1/2	137 1/2	139 1/2	138 1/2	137 1/2	139 1/2	138 1/2
138 1/2	137 1/2	136 1/2	138 1/2	137 1/2	136 1/2	138 1/2	137 1/2	136 1/2	138 1/2	137 1/2	136 1/2	138 1/2	137 1/2

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	100	High	Low	Chg.	Quot.	Chg.
137 1/2	136 1/2	135 1/2	137 1/2	136 1/2	135 1/2	137 1/2	136 1/2	135 1/2	137 1/2	136 1/2	135 1/2	137 1/2	136 1/2
136 1/2	135 1/2	134 1/2	136 1/2	135 1/2	134 1/2	136 1/2	135 1/2	134 1/2	136 1/2	135 1/2	134 1/2	136 1/2	135 1/2
135 1/2	134 1/2	133 1/2	135 1/2	134 1/2	133 1/2	135 1/2	134 1/2	133 1/2	135 1/2	134 1/2	133 1/2	135 1/2	134 1/2
134 1/2	133 1/2	132 1/2	134 1/2	133 1/2	132 1/2	134 1/2	133 1/2	132 1/2	134 1/2	133 1/2	132 1/2	134 1/2	133 1/2

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	100	High	Low	Chg.	Quot.	Chg.
133 1/2	132 1/2	131 1/2	133 1/2	132 1/2	131 1/2	133 1/2	132 1/2	131 1/2	133 1/2	132 1/2	131 1/2	133 1/2	132 1/2
132 1/2	131 1/2	130 1/2	132 1/2	131 1/2	130 1/2	132 1/2	131 1/2	130 1/2	132 1/2	131 1/2	130 1/2	132 1/2	131 1/2
131 1/2	130 1/2	129 1/2	131 1/2	130 1/2	129 1/2	131 1/2	130 1/2	129 1/2	131 1/2	130 1/2	129 1/2	131 1/2	130 1/2
130 1/2	129 1/2	128 1/2	130 1/2	129 1/2	128 1/2	130 1/2	129 1/2	128 1/2	130 1/2	129 1/2	128 1/2	130 1/2	129 1/2

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	100	High	Low	Chg.	Quot.	Chg.
129 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	129 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	129 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	129 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	129 1/2	128 1/2
128 1/2	127 1/2	126 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	126 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	126 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	126 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2
127 1/2	126 1/2	125 1/2	127 1/2	126 1/2	125 1/2	127 1/2	126 1/2	125 1/2	127 1/2	126 1/2	125 1/2	127 1/2	126 1/2
126 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2	126 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2	126 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2	126 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2	126 1/2	125 1/2

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	100	High	Low	Chg.	Quot.	Chg.
125 1/2	124 1/2	123 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2	123 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2	123 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2	123 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2
124 1/2	123 1/2	122 1/2	124 1/2	123 1/2	122 1/2	124 1/2	123 1/2	122 1/2	124 1/2	123 1/2	122 1/2	124 1/2	123 1/2
123 1/2	122 1/2	121 1/2	123 1/2	122 1/2	121 1/2	123 1/2	122 1/2	121 1/2	123 1/2	122 1/2	121 1/2	123 1/2	122 1/2
122 1/2	121 1/2	120 1/2	122 1/2	121 1/2	120 1/2	122 1/2	121 1/2	120 1/2	122 1/2	121 1/2	120 1/2	122 1/2	121 1/2

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	100	High	Low	Chg.	Quot.	Chg.
121 1/2	120 1/2	119 1/2	121 1/2	120 1/2	119 1/2	121 1/2	120 1/2	119 1/2	121 1/2	120 1/2	119 1/2	121 1/2	120 1/2
120 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	120 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	120 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	120 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	120 1/2	119 1/2
119 1/2	118 1/2	117 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	117 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	117 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	117 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2
118 1/2	117 1/2	116 1/2	118 1/2	117 1/2	116 1/2	118 1/2	117 1/2	116 1/2	118 1/2	117 1/2	116 1/2	118 1/2	117 1/2

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	100	High	Low	Chg.	Quot.	Chg.
117 1/2	116 1/2	115 1/2	117 1/2	116 1/2	115 1/2	117 1/2	116 1/2	115 1/2	117 1/2	116 1/2	115 1/2	117 1/2	116 1/2
116 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	116 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	116 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	116 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	116 1/2	115 1/2
115 1/2	114 1/2	113 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	113 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	113 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	113 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2
114 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2	114 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2	114 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2	114 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2	114 1/2	113 1/2

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	100	High	Low	Chg.	Quot.	Chg.
113 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2
112 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

3 U.S. Makers Register Chips Under New Law

By Elizabeth Tucker

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Three chip makers have registered the first semiconductor chip designs at the Library of Congress, under new federal legislation that protects the devices from piracy.

Intel Corp., Motorola Inc. and Harris Corp. registered their designs Monday at the library's copyright office under the Semiconductor Chip Protection Act of 1984.

"The Semiconductor Chip Protection Act is the first new intellectual-property law passed by Congress in more than 100 years," said Representative Robert W. Kastenmeier, the Wisconsin Democrat who chairs the House Judiciary Committee's subcommittee on patents, copyrights and trademarks. Mr. Kastenmeier was a drafter of the legislation.

"Now, semiconductor companies will have protection from pirates copying their complicated designs," said Tom Dunlap, Intel's general counsel and secretary. "As a result, the Chip Protection Act will encourage the development of chips that were previously considered economically marginal."

Other products, such as computer and video software not clearly protected under the existing system of patents and copyrights, may be examined in Congress this year to determine whether new legislation is necessary for them as well, Mr. Kastenmeier said.

Other products, such as biological designs used in biotechnology, may eventually be covered by legislation designed to protect technologies that may not be explicitly covered under existing laws.

The Semiconductor Chip Protection Act came about as a result of pressure from the chip industry, which said that existing laws did not sufficiently protect its products from increasing piracy at home and abroad.

The new law, which draws from both copyright and patent laws, protects the designs of chips by making it illegal to reproduce any semiconductor pattern for 10 years after registration. It carries penalties of up to \$250,000.

Foreign companies will be able to register their works if their countries extend equivalent protection to U.S. designs. The Japanese are considering a chip protection law.

Northeastern Seeks Shelter In Chapter 11

United Press International

MIAMI — Northeastern International Airlines filed Tuesday for protection from its creditors under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code, but continued service with three aircraft, officials said.

A Federal Aviation Administration spokesman said the airline was using the planes for flights to Philadelphia, Chicago, and Islip, New York, as well as to the Florida towns of Orlando, West Palm Beach, St. Petersburg and Fort Lauderdale.

Northeastern officials filed the petition early Tuesday in U.S. Bankruptcy Court in Miami.

In the petition, the Fort Lauderdale-based airline listed assets of about \$28 million and liabilities of about \$48 million.

The petition listed Northeastern's three largest creditors as Airbus Industrie, the European consortium, owed \$10.5 million for Airbus A-300 aircraft; Aeroflot, owed \$11 million; and Aeroflot, owed \$1.5 million.

French Daily On Finance Set for Debut

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — La Tribune de l'Economie, a French financial daily aimed at an international readership, will debut next Tuesday, its sponsors said Tuesday.

"Until now, the ground for high-level, international readership in Europe has been occupied by the International Herald Tribune and the Financial Times and the Wall Street Journal," said Jean-Michel Quatrepoint, general manager, during a news conference. "Our goal is to coexist with a high-quality French product."

Much of the financing and statistical data for the new paper will come from the La Vie Française group, which, in addition to La Tribune, controls La Vie Française, a business weekly, and Le Nouveau Journal, a financial daily established in 1967, that will cease publication next Tuesday. Its circulation has been about 25,000.

Mr. Quatrepoint, a former reporter for Le Monde, a Paris daily, said La Tribune's goal was to reach 50,000 paid circulation within two years, mainly in the Paris area, split equally between subscriptions and newsstand sales.

The paper will appear in two afternoon editions, Monday through Friday, and will be sold in France at a newsstand price of 5 francs (51 cents), he said.

Several thousand copies will be sold outside France, primarily in Belgium, Switzerland, Italy and French-speaking Africa. Mr. Quatrepoint added.

Somewhat resembling its main competitor, Les Echos, a financial daily with a paid circulation of about 100,000, La Tribune is counting heavily on developing a high-quality editorial staff in France and abroad.

A fund of 70 million francs, to be spent over two years, has been earmarked for hiring editors, reporters in France and correspondents in about 30 cities, including New York, London, Bonn, Zurich, Johannesburg and Tokyo, he said.

Leutwiler, Ex-BIS President, Named an Adviser to Robeco

By Brenda Hagerty

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Fritz Leutwiler has become an adviser to Robeco Group, the Rotterdam-based international investment trust.

Mr. Leutwiler, 60, moved at the beginning of this year from the presidency of both the Bank for International Settlements and the Swiss National Bank to head the Swiss engineering concern BBC Brown, Boveri & Co.

In the past few years, Robeco has recruited advisers from several countries. Others are Yusuke Kashiwagi, chairman of Bank of Tokyo; Robert S. McNamara, former president of the World Bank and U.S. secretary of defense, and Guido Carli, former governor of the Bank of Italy.

Citibank has appointed Henri Jacob as corporate officer for France, succeeding Francesco Redi. Mr. Jacob moves to Paris from the bank's New York head office, where he served as chief

staff and financial controller for the Europe/Middle East and Africa banking group. Mr. Redi will go to New York as head of the treasury division, North America banking group.

Mitsui Finance International Ltd., the London-based merchant banking subsidiary of Mitsui Bank Ltd. of Tokyo, said David K. Dodd has joined the bank as a deputy managing director. He will be primarily responsible for Mitsui Finance's corporate finance, syndications, sales and trading activities and to help in expanding the bank's business. Mr. Dodd had been with Merrill Lynch, New York, and most recently with County Bank, the merchant-banking arm of National Westminster Bank PLC of London.

Baring Far East Securities Ltd. has named R. Diarmid A. Kelly a director. Mr. Kelly, who had been an assistant director, is based in London. Baring Far East is a London-based securities concern in which the merchant bank, Baring

Brothers & Co. of London, holds a majority.

Morgan Grenfell & Co., the London-based merchant bank, has named Robert Bunton, Michael Bullock, Michael Dobson, Keith Harris, Christopher Knight, Robert Shrager and J. Stephen Syrett to its board.

Rio Tinto Zinc Corp., the British mining and industrial group, said Peter H. Dean will be retiring from its board on March 31 to concentrate on other interests. Mr. Dean is a part-time member of Britain's Monopolies and Mergers Commission and a non-executive director of Associated British Ports Holdings PLC.

Electro-Nucleonics Inc. said Lord John Jacob Astor of Hever, a businessman and member of the House of Lords, was elected a director. Electro-Nucleonics, which is based in Fairfield, New Jersey, develops and makes medical diagnostic instrument systems.

Moscow Oil & Gas PLC has appointed W.N. Scott a non-executive director. He recently retired from Royal Dutch/Shell Group, where he had been regional coordinator for the Western Hemisphere, and a director of Shell International Petroleum.



Frans van den Hoven, former chairman of Unilever NV, has been elected president of the International Chamber of Commerce, which has headquarters in Paris. He replaces François Ceyrac, a former head of the French employers' association.

COMPANY NOTES

Burroughs Corp. said it has signed a contract valued at \$20 million under which a group of Chinese companies will assemble, distribute and maintain its small-business computers in China.

Eastern Air Lines' largest union, the Machinists' Union, filed a federal lawsuit to block the carrier from extending an employee wage-concession program. U.S. District Judge Joe Eaton set a Thursday hearing date for both sides to argue whether Eastern's action was legal.

Grand Marine Holdings, the shipping arm of collapsed Carian Investments, has filed for liquidation. The company said in a statement that its fleet was valued at \$9.8 million at the end of 1984.

Hongkong Land Co. said it has

issued tender forms to potential buyers of the Excelsior Hotel. A company spokesman said bidders are required to include a cash deposit with their tenders, but declined to disclose the amount or the deadline for tender returns.

LTV Corp. said it has agreed to form a joint venture with Japan's Sumitomo Metal Industries Ltd. to make galvanized steel for the auto industry at a new plant in Cleveland, Ohio. LTV said the \$125-million project is scheduled to begin operating in the spring of 1986.

NV Philips Gloeilampenfabrieken said it will introduce a VHS-format video camera/recorder in late spring. The camera was developed jointly with Japan's Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., it said.

Saab Scania AB said its U.S. sales in 1984 rose 27 percent from 1983, to a record 32,768 cars, making the United States its biggest market.

Singapore Airlines said it will begin service to Beijing, Shanghai, Malta, Vienna, Karachi and Mauritius by April 1.

Sony Corp. said it will introduce an 8-millimeter compact video camera in Japan on Jan. 21. The company said the new 8-millimeter technology.

Union Carbide Corp.'s potential liability following the poison-gas tragedy in Bhopal, India, has led Standard & Poor's Co. to lower its ratings on several categories of Union Carbide debt.

U.S. Futures Jan. 8

Season Low Open High Low Close Chg.

WHEAT (CBT) 5,000 bu. minimum-dollars per bushel

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U.S. Futures Jan. 8

Season Low Open High Low Close Chg.

WHEAT (CBT) 5,000 bu. minimum-dollars per bushel

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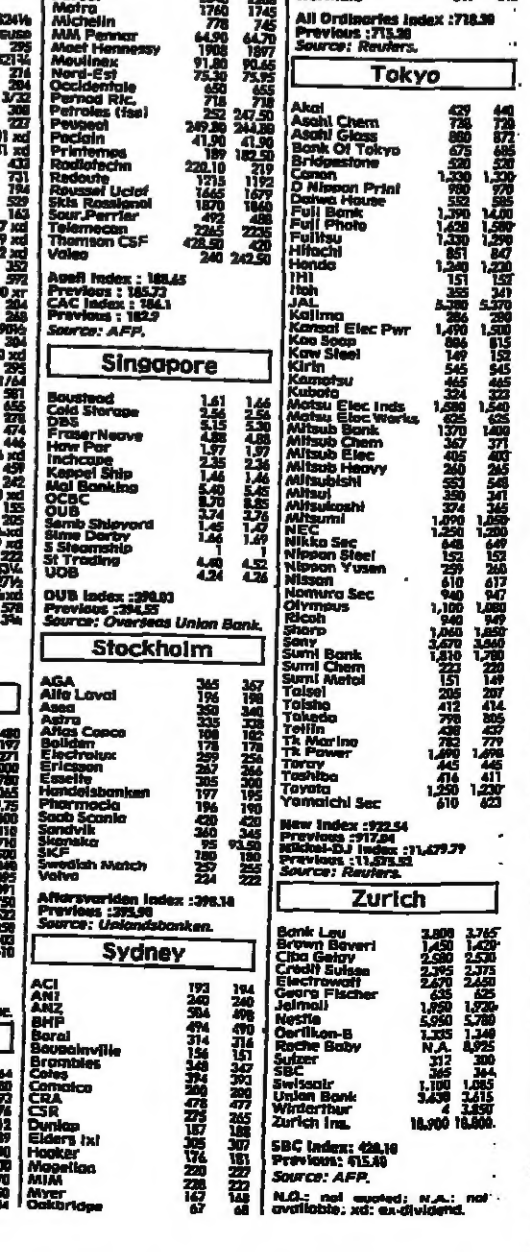
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1978

SPORTS

Brock, Wilhelm in Hall of Fame

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — All-time base-stealing king Lou Brock and Hoyt Wilhelm, the knuckleball specialist who turned relief pitching into an art, were elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame Monday night, while sick-fielding Nellie Fox missed out by the closest margin ever.

Both Brock, an outfielder, and Wilhelm were named on more than the required 75 percent of ballots cast by members of the Baseball Writers Association of America, but Fox, who died in 1975, missed by two votes.

Brock, only the 15th player ever voted into the hall in his first year of eligibility, was named on 315 of the 395 ballots — 79.5 percent. Wilhelm, who pitched in the major leagues for 21 years and is the first reliever to be elected, was named on 331 — 83.7 percent.

Fox, in his last opportunity to be voted into the hall in the regular phase of the voting, received 295 of the needed 297 votes, a percentage of 74.6. The writers association checked with Edward Stack, director of the hall, to see if that percentage could be rounded off to 75 percent, but Stack said a "pure" 75 percent is required.

Infielder Fox, who had a 19-season fielding average of .984, was the American League's most valuable player in 1959 for the Chicago White Sox and had a lifetime batting average of .288. In five years,

he will be eligible for voting by the hall's veterans committee.

Outfielder Billy Williams was next on the 41-man ballot with 252 votes, followed by pitchers Jim Bunning 214 and Jim (Catfish) Hunter 212. No one else drew more than 200 votes.

"This recognition is the ultimate," said Brock, who played in the majors from 1961 through 1979, started with the Chicago Cubs and spent most of his career with the St. Louis Cardinals. He still leads all base stealers with 938 and holds the National League record of 118 steals bases in one season (1974). He had a career batting average of .295.

In leading St. Louis to two world championships, Brock appeared in three World Series, stealing 14 bases in 21 games and hitting a composite .391, the highest Series average ever.

Others who have been elected to the hall in their first time on the ballot: Ted Williams, Stan Musial, Bob Feller, Jackie Robinson, Sandy Koufax, Ernie Banks, Mickey Vernon, Warren Spahn, Willie Mays, Al Kaline, Bob Gibson, Hank Aaron, Frank Robinson and Brooks Robinson.

Wilhelm, who missed making the hall by only 13 votes last year, started his career in 1952 with the New York Giants and went on to play with the Cardinals, Cleveland Indians, Baltimore Orioles, White Sox, California Angels, Atlanta

Braves, Chicago Cubs and Los Angeles Dodgers.

He had a lifetime record of 143-122 with an earned-run average of 2.52. The right-hander spent much of his career specializing in relief, but that was before saves were recorded in the statistics. In an era of home runs and high scoring, he posted ERAs of under 2.00 in six seasons — five of them from 1964 through 1968.

Bill Rigney, who played with Wilhelm on the Giants and later managed him in New York and with California, was elected. "That's wonderful," Rigney said. "The Hall of Fame is getting kind of classy now that they've added Hoyt Wilhelm."

Rigney said "there's absolutely no doubt" that Wilhelm was ahead of his time as a relief specialist. "The first year he came to us, which was '52, he almost didn't make the ballclub. I don't think Leo (Manager Leo Durocher) really thought a knuckleballer could get the job done. He pitched that day against the Cubs in an exhibition game," Rigney continued. "The butterfly was going all over the place, every which way — they couldn't hit it and we couldn't catch it."

"He was someone who did things no one else could do and he could do them every day.... He was a manager's pitcher because of the way he went about his business," said Rigney. (AP, UPI)



Hall of Famers Hoyt Wilhelm in 1979, left, and Lou Brock in 1970.

Bürger Wins Cup Event

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SCHLADMING, Austria — Thomas Bürger of Switzerland won his first World Cup race here Tuesday, holding off a second-leg

charge by Marc Girardelli to take a men's giant slalom.

Fastest on the first run, Bürger skied an excellent second leg to thwart Girardelli and win with an aggregate time of 2 minutes and 36.65 seconds.

He was just 0.11 seconds better than Girardelli, who was fastest in the second heat and finished with a total clocking of 2:36.76. Switzerland's Martin Hangl took third place in 2:38.33.

Austrian-born Girardelli, who races for Luxembourg, nonetheless increased his lead in the overall cup standings.

Girardelli now has 140 points, 36 more than second-placed Swiss Pirmin Zurbriggen — who was disqualified for missing a gate in Tuesday's race.

"I never thought I'd really win a World Cup race," Bürger said. He said maintaining the lead going into the second run was the most nerve-racking part of the day. "I would have preferred to start third or fourth. I had a lot of time to think after my run, and that seems to have been my problem in the past," said Bürger, whose older brother Toni retired last year from the cup circuit.

"When I heard about Girardelli's time, I knew I had to risk everything," said the winner, referring to Girardelli's second-run 1:15.79 — 0.92 seconds faster than his own. Liechtenstein's Andreas Wenzel, third in the overall standings with 101 points, suffered the same fate as Zurbriggen, failing to add to his total after going out with a missed gate on the second run.

Girardelli's father and coach, Helmut, said his son could have done far better on a better-prepared course. "I know Marc could have gained at least a second in the afternoon if he had a later starting position," the elder Girardelli said. "There was entirely too much powder snow on the course, especially in the tracks around the gates. Later starters had a much better time of it."

Girardelli, fifth fastest in the morning run, started first in the second heat but could not quite make up the deficit on Bürger.

Fourth place went to Austrian Günther Mader, whose 2:38.57 brought him his first cup points of the season.

He was followed by Switzerland's Joel Gaspoz (2:38.87), Richard Pramotton of Italy (2:38.99), Jure Franko of Yugoslavia

(2:39.35) and Austrian Franz Gruber (2:39.56).

The skiers raced only hours after arriving from La Morgia in the French Pyrenees, where a slalom race was cancelled Monday morning because of a heavy snowfall.

The competitors and team officials flew to Munich and then drove to Schlading Monday night, arriving Monday night. (UPI, AP)

76ers Counter Slowdown by Suns, 100-99

The Associated Press

PHILADELPHIA — The Phoenix Suns knew they couldn't outrun the Philadelphia 76ers. So they slowed things down and tried to outshoot them here Monday night, and the strategy worked almost well enough to keep the 76ers from winning their eighth straight game.

"It was the only answer," said Coach John MacLeod after the Suns' 100-99 loss. "We came in

here last year and tried to run with them and fell behind by 30 points. We didn't want them to start flying up and down the court."

The Suns hit 58.6 percent of their shots and held the 76ers to 66 field-goal attempts, 20 below their average. But Philadelphia won by going 57.6 percent from the floor and outscoring Phoenix by 24-15 from the free-throw line.

Elsewhere it was Boston 108, New York 97; Dallas 102, Seattle 84; Kansas City 110, Golden State 101 and Los Angeles Clippers 116, Utah 106.

Phoenix often waited until only 10 seconds showed on the 24-second clock to start its offense. Time and again the Suns scored just before the clock expired.

So few shots were taken that Moses Malone had a season-low five rebounds to go with his 19 points. But 76er rookie Charles Barkley had 18 rebounds and 15 points, six of them down the stretch.

After the game was tied, 90-90, with 2:21 remaining, Barkley hit two free throws and moments later stole a pass and dunked to give Philadelphia a 96-90 lead with 57 seconds left. Phoenix cut the deficit to 96-94 with 20 seconds remaining, but Barkley's two free throws boosted the lead back to four.

Larry Nance made it 98-96 with eight seconds left, and Andrew Toney's basket five seconds later offset Rod Foster's desperation three-point goal at the buzzer.

Starting the New Year in Style: A Load of Bull on a Big Day for Little People

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Before the snow blanket fell, English soccer wore for a day its coat of many colors. Never elsewhere, ever ready to warm the most mundane of seasons, this cold seldom forgets our need for New Year's injections of fantasy.

The first Saturday in the calendar is set aside for the little people — for assorted unknowns to play Davids to the household-name Goliaths they normally pay to watch.

Under the innocuous label of FA Cup, round three is a lottery. It sends the gods of the sport into dens they had forgotten existed since their school days.

A little frost or a lot of mud on an exposed, bumpy pitch can undermine the supposedly superior talents of the glamour boys — and if their nerve is frail or their determination suspect, they face ridicule in front of packed stands and crowds paying to see the mighty fallen.

It is blood-stirring stuff a million miles from the Wembley spectacle in the spring, when the finished product is bounced via satellite to 70 or more nations. Sometimes, too, it is a load of bull. That, my way, was what it came down to in the West Country town of Hereford on Saturday.

There Arsenal, a multimillion-pound collection of international "stars" trembled before eager Fourth-Division strivers who were outrageously ill-rewarded by the final 1-1 scoreline.

The upstaging of Arsenal began even before kickoff,

when the region's prize Herefordshire bull — worth more than the combined market value of the home team — was paraded before the assembled 15,777. The bull's name happens to be Liverpool.

He didn't play. Indeed he became quite forgotten as the Hereford team, which cost just £5,000 (about \$5,700) to put together, outought and outplayed London's Arsenal.

Rob Hughes, don't's pride. In the end, a miraculous save and the base of a goalpost saved Arsenal to fight a replay whenever the big freeze relents.

There were many angles to Arsenal's near-humiliation as there will one day be joints of beef from old Liverpool itself. Meanwhile, settle for the disgrace of Charlie Nicholas, for whom Arsenal paid three-quarters of a million pounds, being substituted during the second half because his performance and commitment was no match for Jimmy Harvey, Hereford's captain — who years ago was cast out by Arsenal as a failed professional.

If ever Arsenal was going to break Harvey's heart, it was then. Last Saturday, all it broke was his left wrist, a trifling injury he insists will not prevent him leading Hereford in the replay.

Hereford was until recently too inconsequential even to figure among England's 92 professional league clubs. So, today, is Burton Albion, the team of a small Midlands brewery town.

Albion had scuffled and batted through half a dozen games dating back to the summer before meeting near-neighbor Leicester City, a First-Division straggler with big cup traditions. Leicester spanked Burton's part-timers, 6-1, and so ended an unlikely fairy tale.

Or did it? Burton has appealed to have the match replayed because its goalie had been cursed, with the score at 1-1, by a chunk of wood hurled from the crowd. England's FA will, I fancy, find ways to reject little Burton's request, although the craven logic by which UEFA recently ordered Celtic to replay a match because a crowd narrowly missed an opposing player suggests anything can happen.

It reflects sadly on modern times that when minnows earn the right to romance, the unacceptable face of trendy hooliganism comes barging in. Burton, even at its level, has sponsors (in this case the same brewery whose name Leicester carries), directors and bank managers to appease. And so, putting profit ahead of the glory of playing on its own little ground, Burton transferred the game to Derby County's larger stadium.

More than 22,000 came, including the lout who tore up a seat and hurled it at Paul Evans. The nonleagueers took the football nonvase seen from professionals — risking a man's livelihood and possibly his life in the name of bravery.

Evans was badly concussed. He was revived, refused the stretcher and dragged onto wobbly legs. "I felt

dizzy, I wanted to vomit, but nothing would come out. Things were happening yet they were not. I can't remember their second and third goals. I was praying for half-time."

When that came a doctor advised Evans not to go out again. The doctor allowed his advice to be overruled. Groggy as he was, Evans did not want to let the team down by leaving them a man short. Not now, not on the afternoon of the greatest game of their lives.

How stupid can we get? I don't mean Evans — whose mind was so jangled he hardly remembers where he was — but the medical profession, the legislators, the blinkered management who permitted a man of 34, a qualified lawyer, to risk his entire future by groping through another hour, flinging his head at the feet of forwards in pursuit of a lost cause.

Hereford against Arsenal, Burton Albion against Leicester... and half a dozen others. Those games invoke an intoxicating euphoria. They are by-the-grace-of-god opportunities to overturn the established order of things, the impossible dream that sometimes comes true.

Most of us can sense why Evans, an intelligent man in workaday life, should forget he was doing all this for £15. But to allow him to ignore medical opinion that he was unfit to continue was so senseless it wipes out for me the most enjoyable day of the season.

The spirit of the FA Cup was not meant to be a funeral hymn.

SCOREBOARD

Hockey

National Hockey League Leaders

Through games of Jan. 8

OVERALL OFFENSE	G	A	P	Pm
Gretzky, Edm.	41	71	112	18
Kurri, Edm.	39	61	91	15
Bossy, N.Y.I.	38	54	88	14
Hewitt, W.V.	37	61	86	14
B. Suter, Minn.	36	58	81	13
Olsson, L.A.	35	54	78	13
Nelson, Cal.	35	54	78	13
Kerr, Phil.	34	54	78	13
Corrado, Del.	33	54	78	13
Federer, St. L.	33	54	78	13
Goulet, Que.	33	54	78	13
Yasuruk, Del.	33	54	78	13
MacLean, W.V.	33	54	78	13
Tanaka, N.Y.I.	33	54	78	13
Corrigan, Wash.	33	54	78	13
Coffey, Edm.	33	54	78	13

POWER-PLAY GOALS

G	P	Pm
Kerr, Phil.	37	13
Goulet, Que.	35	11
MacLean, W.V.	33	10
B. Suter, Minn.	36	9
B. Suter, Minn.	36	9

SHORT-HANDED GOALS

G	P	Pm
Gretzky, Edm.	39	7
Dumoulin, Tor.	37	3
Kurri, Edm.	36	3
MacLean, W.V.	33	3
Tanaka, N.Y.I.	33	3

GAME-WINNING GOALS

G	P	Pm
Kerr, Phil.	37	4
Kurri, Edm.	36	3
Bossy, N.Y.I.	35	3
Goulet, Que.	33	3
MacLean, W.V.	33	3

SHOTS

G	P	Pm
Bourque, Bos.	39	16
Gretzky, Edm.	37	16
MacLean, W.V.	33	16
Goulet, Que.	33	16
MacLean, W.V.	33	16

NHL Standings

PACIFIC CONFERENCE

W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	23	11	5	116	117
Washington	22	11	7	114	123
N.Y. Islanders	21	16	4	104	155
Pittsburgh	19	19	4	104	155
N.Y. Rangers	14	19	6	104	155
New Jersey	12	22	2	104	155

ADAMS DIVISION

W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Montreal	21	11	8	104	155
Buffalo	18	17	9	104	155
Quebec	19	17	4	104	155
Ottawa	17	16	7	104	155
Hartford	16	18	4	104	155

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Chicago	18	19	7	119	158
St. Louis	16	16	8	119	158
Minnesota	13	17	7	119	158
Delaware	13	22	5	119	158
Toronto	6	29	7	119	158

SMITH DIVISION

W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Edmonton	27	8	5	128	128
Calgary	21	15	4	128	128
Winnipeg	19	17	4	128	128
Los Angeles	16	18	7	128	128
Vancouver	18	25	5	128	128

HARTFORD DIVISION

W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Montreal	21	11	8	104	155
Buffalo	18	17	9	104	155
Quebec	19	17	4	104	155
Ottawa	17	16	7	104	155
Hartford	16	18	4	104	155

NEW JERSEY DIVISION

W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	23	11	5	116	117
Washington	22	11	7	114	123
N.Y. Islanders	21	16	4	104	155
Pittsburgh	19	19	4	104	155
N.Y. Rangers	14	19	6	104	155
New Jersey	12	22	2	104	155

ATLANTA DIVISION

W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Montreal	21	11	8	104	155
Buffalo	18	17	9	104	155
Quebec	19	17	4	104	155
Ottawa	17	16	7	104	155
Hartford	16	18	4	104	155

NEW JERSEY DIVISION

W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	23	11	5	116	117
Washington	22	11	7	114	123
N.Y. Islanders	21	16	4	104	155
Pittsburgh	19	19	4	104	155
N.Y. Rangers	14	19	6	104	155
New Jersey	12	22	2	104	155

ATLANTA DIVISION

W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Montreal	21	11	8	104	155
Buffalo	18	17	9	104	155
Quebec	19	17	4	104	155
Ottawa	17	16	7	104	155
Hartford	16	18	4	104	155

NEW JERSEY DIVISION

W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	23	11	5	116	117
Washington	22	11	7	114	123
N.Y. Islanders	21	16	4	104	155
Pittsburgh	19	19	4	104	155
N.Y. Rangers	14	19	6	104	155
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ATLANTA DIVISION

W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Montreal	21	11	8	104	155
Buffalo	18	17	9	104	155
Quebec	19	17	4	104	155
Ottawa	17	16	7	104	155
Hartford	16	18	4	104	155

NEW JERSEY DIVISION

Minnesota	13	19	7	33	140	133	Harford (1)
Detroit	13	22	5	31	146	184	Romano
Green Bay	6	22	5	17	112	108	Horton

